The New-York Times.

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THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Arabia's Mails.

Our Paris and London Correspondence.

The Recent Seizures of British Traders by our Cruisers.

Important Opinion of Earl Russell.

The Collapse of the Rebel Loan.

The mails by the *Arabia* reached this City yesterday morning from Boston, bringing our European correspondence and exchanges to the 5th inst.

A series of papers relating to the fitting out of the *Alabama* (already published in the Blue Book) have been issued in return to an order of the House of Commons. The papers mainly consist of correspondence between the Commissioners of Customs and the Custom-house authorities of Liverpool. They embrace some important documents, notably a letter from the United States Consul at Liverpool, stating the grounds of suspicion against the *Alabama*, and setting forth affidavits as to the character and destination of the vessel. From this correspondence it is clearly shown that the British Government had in their hands legal evidence as to the fitting out of the *Alabama* above a week before they took any action; and further, that Mr. EDWARDS, the Collector of Customs at Liverpool, urged, eight days before the order for seizing the vessel was sent down, that he should be informed by telegraph how to act, as "the ship appears to be ready for sea, and may leave any hour she pleases."

Accounts from Poland are of the most varying character. The Warsaw official journal reports new and splendid Russian victories—among the rest, a complete triumph over the band commanded by CZECHOWSKI, chief of the Insurgents in the district of Lublin. A telegram from Cracow states that LANGIEWICZ had at last left for Vienna, in the custody of two police officials. It was supposed that he would be taken to Brünn, and would remain there on parole. Another telegram states that a serious outbreak of insurrection had taken place in the neighborhood of Ponewicz and Szrawle, in Wilna, (the northern part of the Polish provinces,) and that the peasants, nobility, and middle classes alike had joined it. Great alarm was felt in the Prussian territory, and troops were being sent on to Memel.

A telegram received in London from the port of Malmo, in Sweden, states that a vessel from England, bearing volunteer recruits for Poland, had been laid under embargo there. The volunteers were enthusiastically applauded by the people.

Intelligence from Bombay, via Trieste, to the 12th of March had been received. A rumor was current that NANA SAHIB, who had been reported dead, was still at large.

By the same medium we have advices from Shanghai to Jan. 22. The Imperial forces, commanded by the successor to the late Gen. WARD, had sustained a serious check at Til Sin. Their *loss was estimated at 500 men.*

The news from Japan states that the Japanese have blown up the British Legation at Jeddo, but that no one was killed. The country is agitated.

FROM PARIS.

The Definitive Programme in Mexico—The Country to be Held for Indemnity—The Dark Chamber of the Post-office—Demi-military Visits from the Police—The Ministerial Crisis, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 3, 1863.

Do you desire to know the definitive programme in Mexico? Here it is, as given to me by well-informed friends of the Government. After defeating JUAREZ, some sort of a Government, "by the national will, and aid of the French," is to be instituted in his place, but no matter for the present what this Government may be, so that is not JUAREZ, and is favorable to the French. This accomplished, France will demand of the new Government war indemnity, and the Government not being able to pay the indemnity, the French will accept in payment the concession, for an indefinite period, of the right of working for their exclusive profit, certain mines of the precious metals in Sonora and Chihuahua, and moreover they will exact from the new Government commercial treaties of the most favorable character. In order to insure the faithful performance of the contract on the part of the Mexicans, and to prevent the re-commencement of civil war in the country, the French will strongly garrison with their own troops, as long as required, four or five of the most important strategic points of the country.

By this programme you will perceive the French avoid a cession of territory, and consequently any complications with other countries; while at the same time they derive all the advantages which could accrue from a cession. The right to work the mines will be given to twenty or more leading capitalists and industrials, of whom the Duke DE MORNY will of course be one; the mines will be selected by scientific men, who have already left here for that object; and thus, while securing her war indemnity, France will be supplying to her mint the much-needed bullion. As soon as the City of Mexico is reached, steps will be taken here to organize companies of suitable workmen for emigration to the mines, and then, if the power of the United States should be destroyed by the present war, as they believe in France it will be, in three or five years, if it should be desirable, the mining provinces of Mexico may be annexed to France, as Nice and Savoy were, by the ballot-box.

The Government is extremely rigorous with regard to publicity on the Mexican question, and the dark chamber of the Post-office was never more occupied than now. The Mexican Consular Agent at Paris, M. MORELUC, residing in the Rue d'Aumale, has just been made to feel the effects of this secret power. A letter from Mexico to his address was opened, and was found to contain indications that the Consul, who is a French subject, was playing into the hands of JUAREZ. The letter was from a friend at Mexico, who informed M. MORELUC that the messages and two portraits which he had sent to President JUAREZ had been delivered, and that the President thanked him, etc. Upon this slender basis, a Commissary of Police was ordered to make an examination of the house and papers of M. MORELUC, a labor to which the Commissary devoted four hours, but without finding anything of a compromising nature. On the contrary, Mr. MORELUC was able to show that all his correspondence, and all his acts, had been in aid of a reconciliation between France and Mexico, and he is naturally indignant that upon so uncertain a foundation his domicile and his private papers should have been violated. He has demanded of the Government a reparation and has had a long interview with M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, but with what success I have not yet learned. Several journalists and correspondents who occupy themselves with Mexican affairs, had also to suffer domiciliary visits from the police, on account of indications found in letters which came by the same mail as the letter to the Mexican Consul.

An account of the late Ministerial crisis is in place here, since it is remotely due to the war against Mexico. Notwithstanding the Emperor renounced a year ago the prerogative of tacking on to the budget supplementary expenses, some of the Ministers still insist—as for instance, the Minister of War in the case of Mexico—on exercising for themselves this prerogative, a proceeding which Mr. FOULD, the Minister of Finance, resists with all his force. But the Minister of War, for example, replies, very naturally, "We were all mistaken about this unfortunate Mexican business; we all agree that it must go on, and we all know that the budget doesn't give me enough money to carry it on." To which M. FOULD replies: "I don't care; the Emperor has renounced that prerogative, and so also must you." This was the beginning of the dispute between Ministers, a dispute which was finally narrowed down to two individuals, M. FOULD and the Minister-orator, M. MAGNE, the latter charged with the defence of the Government in the Chambers on everything relating to finance. I ought to mention that the question of *virements*, that is to say, the transfer of an excedant or unused balance in one Ministry to supply a deficiency in another, which is considered, under the new order of things, as a supplement to the budget of the Ministry which applies it, was a principal element in the dispute. The final explosion between Messrs. FOULD and MAGNE was brought about by the intermeddling of M. DE PERSIGNY. The latter and M. FOULD are old and irreconcilable enemies. M. DE PERSIGNY shared opinions with M. MAGNE, and on Saturday last he sent to two journals a *communiqué*, or letter of correction, which reflected on M. FOULD's financial policy, and gave the public to infer that the Government favored the views of M. MAGNE in opposition to those of M. FOULD. Of course M. FOULD, who is in reality supported in his views by the Emperor, would not submit to this, and he at once sent in his resignation. A Cabinet Council was to meet on Sunday last, which it was supposed would sit an hour and a half, after which the Emperor and Empress were going to the steeple-chase at Vincennes to assist in the inauguration of the new race course. But the Council sat five hours instead of an hour and a half, and the several hundred thousand people who had congregated at Vincennes, hoping to see their Majesties, sat waiting and wondering what calamity kept their *Majesties away, and never dreaming of the exciting* scene that was going on in the Tuileries. There, the discussion ran so high that M. FOULD and M. DE PERSIGNY are said to have arrived at the point at which Gen. GUYON is said to have arrived last year with M. MEKOUE, when he said, "Our position will not permit me to call you a liar, nor to knock you down, but I desire you and the audience to consider that I here spit in your face!" As the result of the long discussion in council, it was resolved by the Emperor to sacrifice M. MAGNE and retain M. FOULD, and the rest of the affair you will see in the journals. I need only add that I hear it stated by intelligent bankers that the retirement of M. FOULD at this moment would have thrown the State funds down three francs at least, but I ought also to state that the bankers, and in fact nearly everybody else, are partisans of M. FOULD and his financial policy.

The *Moniteur* alone, and without material aid from its satellites, continues its campaign against the North. I may as well give you an example of the insidious manner in which this paper attempts to throw disrepute upon the Union cause. The other day a very lengthy dispatch arrived, containing a variety of secondary, but yet very interesting facts. The following notice of this dispatch was all that appeared in the official paper on the subject: "The reader will remark in our correspondence from New-York [a private letter] a curious recital of the expeditions undertaken by the Federals on the affluents of the Mississippi. The levees are cut and the entire country inundated, and the war thus assumes a character of much to be regretted devastation. However, the resolutions of peace voted in the Senate of New-Jersey have also been adopted by the lower House." These, you will see, are the two items which the *Moniteur* considered the most important out of a dozen for special notice.

The operations of Gen. GRANT are almost daily referred to by the official paper, as a continuation of that unlawful and atrocious mode of warfare which was inaugurated by the stone fleet in Charleston harbor. Thus the secession Press have found a substitute for Gen. BUTLER, and the rest of the Union atrocities. MALAKOFF.

FROM LONDON.

Effect of the Union Revival—Outcry for Intervention—Dread of a United America—Instinct of Self-preservation—Position of English Statesmen—A Crisis Coming in Lancashire—Confederate Sympathizers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Sunday, April 5, 1863.

The Union revival in the North has caused a new outbreak of bitterness and a louder call for intervention among those who sympathize with the South. It is a great disappointment. As the Secessionists relied upon the State Rights principles of the Northern Democracy, their English sympathizers relied upon their opposition to Mr. LINCOLN generally, and to many of his acts and proclamations. The Democratic party has been looked upon as favorable to State Rights, as opposed to centralization, and jealous of the central Government. But it is now seen that many of the prominent leaders of the Northern Democracy, if not the whole party, prize the Union far more than all the *Constitutions and sovereignties of the States*. The Union, first, last, and always, appears now to be the rallying cry of the North, irrespective of party. Union, at every cost and at any price. This, if I understand it, is the resolution of the North, and it is not, as you may well believe, a pleasant one to the great body of the governing classes in England, who believe that union is gone, past recovery—and who hope it still more.

It is not strange, then, that when a new outburst of Union sentiment at the North threatens to disappoint this hope, great efforts should be made to force the Government into a policy of intervention, or to do something which may bring on a war, and so make intervention necessary. When it saw that a strong, united and victorious South must soon win her independence from a broken and divided North, there was no call for intervention. "Why trouble ourselves?" it was asked. "The Confederates are doing well enough. We shall only stir up and unite the North against them by our interference."

But when the North is united and determined to sacrifice property, life, cherished principles, everything for the Union, and when the South is likely to be overborne and crushed by a great and united effort, the case assumes a different aspect. There comes an appeal for help. And there comes a stronger appeal to interest and fear. The English have committed themselves so deeply to the cause of the South, that their pride is engaged in the struggle. Almost every public man of influence, and almost every newspaper above the class which belongs to the lower millions who are without political influence, has been thoroughly committed to the Southern cause. They will not see that cause lost without a vigorous effort.

On the other hand, there is the fear of what America would do if united and at peace in her own borders. The English know that they deserve no friendship from the Federal Government. A great struggle would begin. Canada and British Columbia would be lost at the first blow. As the next, the West Indies and Mexico would fall under the power of the great Republic. There would be a great war, costly and ruinous to England; and, confident as she generally is, it is a war not without its terrors. But all this can be avoided if the South can gain her independence. England will keep out of the contest, giving only all possible underhand aid, comfort and encouragement. She will stand by and see fair play just as long as the South seems likely to hold her own, and as long as the North seems divided and likely to be beaten. But when it seems probable that the South may be overcome, England will and must intervene. She must come to the rescue to guard her own future. America, a united and powerful empire, with a strong Government and large land and naval forces, is a very fearful matter. It was not the interest of England that the old Union should be destroyed. Her interests have greatly suffered from the war. But now that secession has come, and the war has begun, it is very greatly and urgently her interest that the South should succeed in their effort for independence. England has no interest in the Polish struggle, which still continues; she has no very powerful political interest in the Italian question. These are chiefly matters of sentiment. A little money and diplomatic offices will be given in aid *of the Poles; but this American affair is a much* more vital matter. The first thing every Englishman looks for, on opening the morning paper, is news from America. He watches for the evening edition, to see if a steamer has arrived. He hopes to read of a repulse at Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, Charleston or Savannah, or that ROSECRANS has been beaten and driven out of Tennessee. If Washington were taken, all England would be in a blaze of glorification. There is no question about this. I do not forget Mr. BRIGHT and the Emancipation Society, and their adherents. The zealous Abolitionists would mourn; but the nation would rejoice. The reason of this is because the North, or the National Government, if it can restore the Union, or conquer the South, will be more powerful than ever, and more to be feared by England.

Here is the real feeling in England, and here are the causes of that feeling. We are in the crisis of the Lancashire disaster. There is no more rioting, but there is a growing bitterness and irritation. Half a million of people cannot be kept month after month in idleness, suffering and humiliation, without mischief. The Government sees no way, or if it has any plan of action it makes no sign. All it says is—"Don't hurry us—don't tie us up. Leave us free to act when the time comes." In the debate in the Lords, before the recess, Earl RUSSELL four times declared that in speaking against recognition, he spoke only for the moment, and did not bind himself for the future. Lord PALMERSTON has been quite as careful. There is nothing in his past declarations to hinder his announcing, when Parliament meets again on the 15th of April, that Her Majesty's Government, in concert with that of the Emperor of the French, has resolved to recognize the independence of the Confederate States.

I do not say that this will happen. I only say that the Government has purposely refused to make any pledges or declarations which would prevent them from taking such a course, and that such a course would be hailed with acclamations, just as their action was in the case of the *Trent*, or would be in that of the *Peterhoff*, if it became necessary to take similar measures.

While this is the position of the Government, the capitalists, who have lent $15,000,000 on cotton, who are building iron-clads and rams by the score, who are sending out whole fleets of fast steamers to run the blockade, have a personal interest in involving the Government in the war. And you will not forget the "cheers and laughter" that sustained Mr. LAIRD, the great Southern steamboat man, when he declared that he had openly built the *Alabama* for the Confederate Government.

The Confederate loan, which went to five premium, has fallen below par; but rises and falls with the price of cotton, and the hope of getting it from the South. One of the SPENCES, of Liverpool, a relative of the Confederate Agent, has failed, probably from the capture of some of his blockade-running ventures. There have been several similar failures; but these lame ducks will not deter the flock of eager speculators. It is a lottery, where, if the risks are large, the prizes are splendid.

The delay of naval and military operations may be all for the best, but it is very aggravating *to those who wait for news. Europe watches* for the attack on Charleston with the liveliest interest, as promising to be the most magnificent experiment in modern warfare. The news important operations on the Mississippi, as they are less understood, are looked upon with less interest. There has been an outburst of indignation at the reported cutting of the levees and inundation of the country; but opinion on the whole subject here is so ill-informed and confused as to make the sentiment as ludicrous as it is spiteful.

MORAHDOOK.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Late Seizures of British Vessels by National Cruisers.

IMPORTANT OPINION OF EARL RUSSELL.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 2, 1863.

SIR: I am now directed by Earl RUSSELL to make you acquainted with the consideration to which, having considered, in communication with the Law Officers of the Crown, your letter of the 26th of March, requesting to be informed in regard to the right of British vessels to trade with Matamoras, Her Majesty's Government have arrived.

The Government of the United States has clearly no right to seize British vessels *bona fide* bound from this country, or from any other British possession, to the ports of Vera Cruz and Matamoras, or either of them, or vice versa, unless such vessels attempt to touch at, or have an intermediate or contingent destination to, some blockaded port or place, or are carriers of contraband of war destined for the Confederate States; and in any adjudicated case of such unlawful capture, Her Majesty's Government would feel it their duty promptly to interfere, with a view to obtain the immediate restitution of the ship and cargo, with full compensation, and without the delay of proceedings in a Prize Court.

Her Majesty's Government, however, cannot, without violating the rules of International Law, claim for British vessels navigating between Great Britain and their ports, any general exemption from the belligerent right of visitation by the cruisers of the United States, nor can they proceed upon any general assumption that vessels may be so sent as to render their capture legal and safe. Nothing is more common than for those who contemplate a breach of blockade, or the carriage of contraband, to disguise their purpose by a simulated destination, and by deceptive papers; and the situation of the Ports on the Coast of Mexico with reference to the Confederate States is such as to make it not only possible, but in many cases probable, that an ostensible Mexican destination should be resorted to as a cover for objects which would really justify capture. It has already been proved that vessels with British crews have been seized while engaged in voyages apparently lawful, which vessels have afterwards been proved in the Prize Courts to have been really guilty of endeavoring to break the blockade, or of carrying contraband to the Confederates.

It is the right of the belligerent to capture all vessels reasonably suspected of either of these transgressions of International Law, and whenever any such seizure is alleged, the case cannot be withdrawn from the consideration of the Prize Court of the captor. After the case has undergone investigation it is the duty of the Prize Court to restore any such prizes unlawfully made, with costs and damages; and the proper time for the interference of Her Majesty's Government is, in general, when the Prize Courts have refused redress for a capture which the evidence shows to have been unjustifiable.

Her Majesty's Government cannot, upon ex parte statements, deny the belligerents in this war the exercise of those rights which, in all wars in which Great Britain has been concerned, she has claimed for herself to exercise.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

E. HAMMOND.

E. T. GOURLAY, Esq., No. 3 Lendenhall-street.

COMMENTS ON THE OPINION.

From the Shipping Gazette.

Earl RUSSELL's letter purports to be a reply to a communication recently addressed to him by Mr. GOURLAY, respecting the right of British vessels to trade with the Mexican port of Matamoras, and will be read with that interest which naturally attaches to an official document directly affecting a considerable number of our merchants and shipowners, and involving considerations of great moment respecting certain maritime ventures of some magnitude. Those engaged in the ventures referred to have been under the impression that they were protected by the British flag in all their undertakings, where such undertakings *are carried on in conformity with the rules of International Law, and the usages of maritime warfare in respect to neutrals.*

Our readers have now before them the views of Her Majesty's Government upon a question which, since the commencement of the civil war in America, has greatly occupied the attention of the shipping interest. To us it seems that the Foreign Minister and the Law Officers of the Crown, in delivering their opinion, have studied more the rights of belligerents than those of neutrals—at all events, the former are, beyond question, favored at the expense of the former in the document before us. To render the seizure and detention of a neutral ship and cargo proceeding from one neutral port to another justifiable, the evidence of illicit intention should be strong indeed to defeat the presumption that the ship is engaged in lawful trade. But, according to this opinion, the presumption is the other way. The right of seizure, on the barest suspicion, is conceded to the belligerent, and the onus of proving its injustice is cast upon the neutral. This is assuredly, stretching the doctrine of belligerent rights to a most dangerous extent, and affording an inducement to an interference with neutral commerce which may be attended with most disastrous results. The mere fact that the captor is responsible for the consequences of seizure, if the evidence of the ship's destination or that of her cargo will not support it, offers, as we know, but slight impediment to the proceedings of the Federal cruisers in regard to British vessels. The commanders of these cruisers do not require any additional encouragement to molest our shipping. They need not be told in very distinct terms that the rights of neutrals are subordinate to those of belligerents, and that while the latter are fully and freely admitted, and their exercise must not be questioned, the former can only be upheld when the facts of the case are absolutely irrestistible.

The Decline in the Rebel Cotton Loan.

From the London Times.

In the foreign market there has again been great activity, and in most instances an improvement. The Confederate Loan, however, has been an exception. The price in the morning was ½ discount to par, but in the afternoon a further fall occurred, which was increased just at the close by a telegram announcing the stoppage of Mr. J. B. SPENCE, of Liverpool, in the grain trade. A report was immediately circulated that this was Mr. SPENCE, the Confederate financial agent, and the scrip of the loan finally went to 2½ to 1½ discount. The Confederate financial agent, however, is Mr. JAMES SPENCE, and although he is nearly related to Mr. J. B. SPENCE, there has not been, it is said, the slightest business connection between them. Among the supporters of the loan it was stated that a large number of speculative sales were effected to-day in order that the Canard steamer on Saturday may carry out adverse prices. Nothing appears to have transpired politically to alter its position or prospects, and it is with the cotton operators throughout the kingdom that the task of determining its value must still rest. Unfortunately, one result of this condition is, that the speculation in the London market assumes the character of that which is most congenial at Liverpool.

From the Daily News.

The scrip of the new Confederate Loan was again very heavy to-day, and gradually declined, closing at 2½ to ¾ discount. Some of the sales were said to be attributable to an impression that Mr. JOHN B. SPENCE, merchant, of Liverpool, who has just stopped payment, is identified with the financial agent of the Confederate Government. This, however, is not the case. Mr. JOHN B. SPENCE, who has been fifteen years in business, and is well known, is a brother of Mr. JAMES SPENCE, the Confederate agent, but is entirely unconnected with him in business.

From the Herald.

In the case of the Confederate Cotton Loan a further fall in the quotation having occurred to-day, the scrip remained dull at the depreciation to the close. The drop is ascribed chiefly to heavy speculative sales promoted by parties favorable to the North.

From the Star.

The Confederate Cotton Loan, *the object of which is to get money here to pay for the war ships now building, in violation of law, in our ports for the Southern Confederacy*, and which, when launched a fortnight since, suddenly obtained so much favor as to rise to a premium of five per cent., has already experienced a signal reverse of fortune. As the rotten nature of the security offered by the Confederate Government came to be better known, and the scandalously illegal purposes to which the money was to be applied in England were exposed, people who at first were thoughtlessly allured by the apparently splendid profits dished, took the alarm; and the consequence is that the Confederate Loan is now dealt with on the Stock Exchange at a discount of two per cent, and manifests all the symptoms of a commodity rapidly sinking out of public favor.

Insurrection as a Weapon of War.

From the London Army and Navy Gazette—Edited by Wm. H. Russell.

There is a journal in this metropolis which is the reputed organ of the Confederate States. At all events, the paper has devoted Southern proclivities. In the last number it is asserted that civilized nations will think death by powder and ball "is too respectable for men guilty of the atrocious crime of being an inferior race to insurrection." The allusion arises from a report that Federal officers of a certain negro regiment, which is said to have been taken in Florida, had been sentenced to be shot. This passage is one of many proofs that the Americans cannot comprehend the feelings of this country—it may be of any other—regarding the war. The servitude of a portion of an enemy's subjects, inferior or superior in race, is a desirable object to effect, it is quite a legitimate question of war. If Great Britain were engaged in a war with France, nothing would be more natural than for our enemy to excite Hindoo, Mussulman, or Arab to revolt. No rule of warfare would permit us to treat officers engaged in that service otherwise than as men conducting a legitimate operation. It is a necessary evil of a war, in which servile insurrection may be invoked by an invader, to increase the ordinary horrors and calamities of hostile occupation. When some years ago Southern statesmen, insolent and aggressive, threatened this country with war, it was remarked over and over again, in British journals, that the speech of one of our West Indian regiments in Louisiana or the Carolinas might be one of the most formidable opposition to which even our vast belligerent power could resort. Our Southern friends must carry the whole weight of Slavery on their shoulders, in peace or in war. Servile insurrection would be a dreadful evil. It would be a repetition of the Indian revolt of 1857. An inferior race would rise against their masters. But it is an accident and a contingent of any war, in which a State of slaveholders engages. The officers who devoted it are as free from any act of vengeance or retaliation as those who fight on the decks of their ships or in the lines of their regiments.

The Death of Lieut.-Col. Kimball—Explanatory Letter from Gen. Corcoran.

No. 6 CHURCH-STREET, N. Y., April 19, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The following is a copy of a letter from Gen. CORCORAN, to Col. HAWKINS, relative to the death of Lieut.-Col. KIMBALL. It was given into my charge when leaving Suffolk, Va., on the morning of Friday, the 17th inst., with discretionary power to make it public or not after my arrival in this City.

Had the New-York newspapers and some very injudicious friends of Lieut.-Col. KIMBALL waited for a military investigation of the melancholy catastrophe in question, I should deem it premature to lay Gen. CORCORAN'S statement of the real facts of the case thus early before the public. But as reports have been already promulgated through the Press respecting it, which are either false in every material particular, with the exception of the unavoidable result, or else erroneous and inaccurate in several important details, I think it due to my friend, the General, to give immediate publicity to his own statement of the affair—a statement similar to one that has been already made, verbally, to Maj.-Gens. DIX and FOX, and which met their unqualified approbation.

When the fatal rencontre took place, I rode by the General's side myself and can testify, whenever called upon, to the exactness of every fact set forth in his letter. Considering his position at the time and the important duties intrusted to him, with fifteen miles of a front to defend, with the enemy right before him and with a town whose inhabitants were, for the most part, rebel sympathizers in the midst of his camp, I consider his manner and words to have been patient, mild and conciliatory in the extreme, while his opponent appeared to act the part of an insensate brawler, anxious for a row at any cost, or else of an enemy in disguise. When all means of persuasion had been tried and had failed, Gen. CORCORAN'S personal safety as well as the safety of his command imperatively called upon him to act as he did, for no other course was left open to him under the circumstances, and, I will add, in no other service in the world would such patience and forbearance have been displayed by a superior officer, *obstructed in the performance of his duty by a subaltern acting without authority.* This must be admitted by every man at all conversant with military matters.

In my personal judgment I would hold my friend to have been justified in his act were there no public duty involved, and were both parties private citizens. His life seemed to me to be in such imminent peril as to call for the more extreme resources of self-defence. The Lieutenant-Colonel's manner had all the appearance of waylaying—so much so that I regretted having no weapon on my own person to avenge my friend, should he fall in the contest; for, from the conciliatory tone and language of the latter, and the overbearing insolence of the former, I felt in doubt as to which party would begin the attack.

These remarks of mine may appear harsh with respect to the dead, whose fault should be allowed to rest with him in his grave, while his virtues were alone recorded. I make them with regret and pain. But let his reckless friends take the blame of them to themselves. With indecent and unprincipled haste they have rushed falsehoods into print regarding a deplorable but yet necessary calamity, for the purpose of wreaking unjust vengeance upon a worthy soldier of the Republic, who has done nothing more than what his duty imperatively demanded at his hands.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

JOHN O'MAHONY.

LETTER FROM GEN. CORCORAN TO COL. HAWKINS.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, SUFFOLK, Va., April 17, 1863.

Col. Hawkins, Commanding Ninth Regiment N. Y. V., (Hawkins' Zouaves:)

COLONEL: To prevent any misapprehension, I send you a brief statement in relation to the sad affair of Sunday morning, which resulted, I regret to say, in the death of Lieut.-Col. KIMBALL:

At about 2¾ o'clock, A. M., I left my quarters, and proceeded along the main road toward the front lines, for the purpose of having the troops under arms at 3 o'clock, in obedience to an order from the Major-General Commanding. When I arrived opposite the hospital of my brigade, an officer, whose rank I could not recognize (the night being very dark) and whom I judged to be such only from the fact of his having a sword, rushed out in front of me, and ordered a halt. Halting, I asked if it was Doctor HEATH, (one of the Surgeons of the Irish Legion,) and was answered by another order to halt, with the additional remark, "It is none of your ——— business; I want the countersign." Perceiving it was not the Doctor, I requested to know the object of his halting me, and his name, rank and authority, but could not obtain any other reply than that it was none of my ——— business. I repeated the question several times, and received similar answers, with the exception that the countersign was not demanded more than once, and he added, "You cannot pass here." I expostulated with him upon such conduct, and told him to remember that he was not on duty, and had no right to be there and stop me from proceeding, and that he must let me pass. I asked him if he knew who he was talking to, and then gave him my name and rank, telling him also that I was going to the front under orders, and over my business there; but it was of no avail, he answered, "I do not care a ——— who you are." I again told him that I should pass, and warned him several times to get out of my way, and attempted to proceed. He thereupon put himself in a determined attitude to prevent my progress, and brandishing his sword in one hand, and having his other or a pistol, (as I then supposed,) made a movement toward me with the evident design of using them, and at the same time stated, "I will be ——— if you mail." It was at this point that I used my weapon. It seemed that the more I endeavored to persuade, the more obstinate he became. Nothing but the consideration that my life was in danger, which I had every reason to fear, and the duty that was incumbent upon me at that particular time, when an attack upon our lines was apprehended, would have justified me in my own mind in taking the measure I then did. As a soldier of long service, I am convinced that you will recognize the necessity and lawfulness of the act, however much you may regret that it was caused by one of your number, and none does more than myself, for although I had never before seen Col. KIMBALL, that I am aware of, I had learned to respect him for his gallantry in several engagements of the present war. It was not until after the occurrence that I learned who it was; but had he been my best friend, I cannot see how it could have resulted otherwise, from the part he acted on that occasion. With no authority to demand the countersign, I would have been derelict in my duty had I yielded to his demand. He refused to give me his name, or rank, or any information about him, or upon what authority (if any) he acted—if not, (the last being, as you are well aware, true,) he had none, especially as his request was couched in the terms I have stated, and the enemy was immediately in our front, called upon me to act with more than ordinary precaution in revealing the countersign, and not unless to one entitled to it.

But, besides this, the personal violence I had just cause to fear gave me an undoubted right to protect myself against it.

I intended to have sent this statement before, but my duties for the past few days have prevented it, and I have now been obliged to make it hurriedly, hoping thereby to correct any erroneous impressions that may have been made, and to prevent them in the future.

I will only be too glad to have an official investigation of the matter at any time.

I am, Colonel, your obedient servant,

MICHAEL CORCORAN, Brig.-Gen.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Condition of the Army as Regards Discipline—What is Expected of It—The Necessity of Success—Probability of a Movement, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, April 18, 1863.

On the first of February, three days after Gen. HOOKER took command of this army, your correspondent said:

"This army may not be able to move for a month, certainly not until we have better and steadier weather. But we shall have won a victory at the end of that time, by the renewed spirits and discipline which shall prevail, as the result of the vigorous and unremitting work of reorganization. This has begun and will go on until finished. And then we shall look for better things from the Army of the Potomac."

Comparing the condition of the army then with its condition now, the realization of the forecast will be seen. Had I not been cognizant of the changes and improvements as they occurred, I should find it hard to believe that this is the same army that I then saw, listless and indifferent, and giving utterance to murmurs of discontent. We had an indifferent army then—now we have an impatient one—actually impatient under the suspense of the anticipated, but deferred movement. A great victory has been won in bringing the army to its present condition, in causing it to forget its grievances, and to worship nothing but patriotism and the principles of soldierly subordination.

It could be nothing less than eminent military ability that could bring this Army of the Potomac out of its slough of despond, and fill the heart of each soldier with strong hope and renewed resolution. But the impatient public sentiment at home demands something more than the generalship displayed in making an army. "We had that a year ago," says the people. One thing yet needs to be demonstrated—whether we have a general who can fight an army as well as make one—and all the assurance we can give is that the General Commanding this army has fought smaller armies, and that he has always fought them well.

Gen. HOOKER is confident—not over-confident—and confident without cause—but fully realizing that nearly every effort of our forces, the last twelve months, has miscarried, and proven barren of expected results, and that now public expectation once more turns upon the Army of the Potomac, and prays for something to cling to, and failing to receive it, will not spare him any more than it has spared others. In view of this, let those who have attributed rashness to this General, suspend judgment. The imperative necessity for success is fully realized, and it will not be jeopardized nor thrown away by any reckless follies.

We have little news. The quietude of the army may be broken at any hour, but no one knows when. It looks as though our Commander was keeping his own council with remarkable success. I hear all *sorts of speculations, and know that much mystification* exists, but find no one who positively knows anything, all of which is a new order of things with the Army of the Potomac.

The enemy have a premonition that we are going to move, but whether it is mere guess-work, or acquired knowledge, it is hard to say. It looks more like guess-work on their part this time than ever before. *Apropos*, yesterday their picnics hailed across the Rappahannock to ours, "Are you going to take all your stuff along with you?" Our pickets are not allowed to "chaffer," and the inquiring rebels get no positive information.

The weather now is charming. Last Wednesday we had the most terrific rain storm of the season. It ruined the roads temporarily, but they are again getting dry and dusty. Spring has actually come, for the grass is growing, and yesterday, dropping into the tent of Gen. W., who has a taste for the beautiful as well as the scientific, I found him engaged in inventing a new and purely Virginian species of the floral kingdom from some freshly blown peach blossoms. If the friends to whom he sent these rare specimens are embarrassed as to their exact species, perhaps this may assist them in ascertaining. Had the season not been unusually late, this would have happened on the first of April. C.

The Great Storm of Wednesday—The Visit of Gen. Pagliardi, &c.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY POTOMAC, Wednesday, April 15.

A terrible storm set in during the night, and has continued all day. Yesterday was mild and balmy and the roads in splendid condition. To-day is cold and cheerless, and everything is "about." Several days will elapse before the roads are in passable condition.

Gen. PAGLIARDI, the Swiss officer, who is now inspecting our army, attracts considerable attention, and is received with marked courtesy. On arriving at the Falmouth depot, he was met by an escort of Lancers, who accompanied him to headquarters.

The same evening he reviewed Gen. NEWTON'S division, Sixth Army Corps, a salute of thirteen guns being fired in honor of his arrival. On the day following, he visited the Fifth Corps, formerly PORTER'S, now commanded by Gen. MEADE, and inspected the various divisions. Gen. PAGLIARDI is about 45 years of age, of pleasing address, and is equipped in the full Swiss military costume. He is at present Commander of the Eighth Army Corps of Switzerland, and has been three times chosen a member of the Federal Council of that country. After reviewing our own and the rebel armies, he will make his way through their lines to New-Orleans, where he has large possessions. Col. A. RUTZEN, of the Swiss Army, and Lieut. E. LUNG, a Swiss officer, now in the United States service, accompany him. The latter as an interpreter.

A British Gunboat Fired Into by the National Gunboat Connecticut.

The bark *J. W. Andrews*, of Boston, Capt. HART, from Nuevitas April 3, which arrived yesterday, reports that on April 4, in the Bahama Channel, she was boarded by H. B. M. gunboat *Signet*, the officers of which stated that on the 4th inst. she was fired into by the United States gunboat *Connecticut*, who mistook the *Signet* for the *Alabama*. The Captain of the *Signet* went on board the *Connecticut*, when the affair was amicably adjusted.

The North American Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Sunday, April 19.

The *North American* sailed at 8 o'clock this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Apr. 18, 1863.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103½	200 Erie Railway Pf	86½
6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	104½	10 N.Y. Cen. R	114½
24,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Coup.	96½	400 do	114½
4,000 Treas. 7-3-10 ▼ c.	103	100 do	114½
W. Cust. & Apr.	102	50 Min. Mining Co	105
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s	101½	100 Hud. R. R.	106 107½
2,000 Brooklyn G. W. 1st	116½	100 do	107½
1,000 Ill. Cent. Bs. '77	100½	100 do	107½
1,000 Olnyes. '76	98	200 do	107½
4,000 Tenn. 6s, '70	60	200 do	107
2,000 Mo. 6s, '86	61½	100 Harlem R.	21½
2,000 do. 2 m.	61	100 do.	21
5,000 U. States	70	100 Harlem R. Pf	34
1,000 Del. Lack. & W. 1st	102	200 do	34
20,000 Erie 2d M. Bs. '93	112	200 do	34½
1,000 Erie 6th M. Bs.	98	100 do	34½
1,000 Mich. S. & N. I. 1st	103	100 Reading R.	48½
2,000 do. 2d	78	100 Mich. Cent. R.	100
6,000 Mich. Cen. 2d M.	104½	200 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	30
2,000 Ill. Cent. Bs. 8	101	200 M. S. & N. I. C. S.	102½
1,000 Chic. R. I. & P.	100	200 do	102½
10,000 Chic. R. I. & P. M.	47	100 do	102½
21,000 do.	47	100 do	102½
8,000 Sal. & W. 2d M.	63½	100 Ill. Cent. R. S.	80
8,000 Sal. & W. 1st M.	104½	100 Alton & T. H.	24½
1,000 Cleve. & Pitts. Gd.	87	100 do	24½
6,000 Cle. & Tol. S. F.	110	100 do	24
1,000 do.	100½	400 Clev. & Pitts. R.	71½
1,000 do.	100½	100 do	71½
1,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st	102½	100 do	71½
8,000 do.	102½	200 do	71½
21,000 do.	102½	200 do	71½
5,000 Chi. Pac. 7s, 2d M.	85	200 do	71½
24 Mechanics' Bank	120½	200 do	71½
10 Bank of America	118	200 do	71½
50 National Bank	109	200 Cal. P. Chic. R.	43
150 Park Bank	132	200 do	43
10 Bank of Commerce	97	50 Clev. & Tol. R.	99
40,000 American Gold	102	100 do	99½
10,000 do.	102½	100 do	99½
20,000 do.	102½	100 do	99½
20,000 do.	102½	100 do	99½
20,000 Canton Co.	24	100 do	99½
200 Dela. & Hud. Co.	132½	200 Del. Lack. & W. R.	108
200 Cumb. Coal Pref.	21½	50 do	149½
10 Quicksilver Min. Co.	43	50 Tol. & Wab. R.	29
100 do.	43	20 Ft. W. & C. R.	99½
100 do.	43	100 do	99½
100 do.	43	100 do	99½
100 do.	43	100 do	99½
200 Bucks Co. Lead Co.	1½	100 do	99½
20 Con. Am. T. Co.	20½	50 do	64½
200 do.	21	100 do	64½
47 Pacific Mail	130½	100 Alton & T. H. R.	24½
100 do.	130½	100 Chic. & N.W. R.	40
200 do.	130½	100 do	40
200 Erie Railway	79½	100 do	40½
200 do.	79½	100 do	40½
200 do.	79½	100 do	40½
200 do.	79½	100 do	40½
200 do.	79½	100 do	40½
200 do.	79½	100 Chic. & Alt. Pref.	96
100 do.	79	100 do	96½

SECOND BOARD.

2,000 Treas. 7-3-10 ▼ ct.		100 Pac. M. S. Co.	160
Mond., Oct. & Apr.	100	200 Hudson River R.	100
2,000 do.	100½	100 do	100
27,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, O. W.	102	60 do	101½
1,000 do. do.	102	100 do	107½
1,000 P. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	109	300 Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. R.	99
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	83	50 do	94½
4,000 do.	83½	100 do	94½
2,000 do.	83½	100 do	94½
10,000 Chic. R. N. W. 1st M.	78	100 do	94½
2,000 do.	78½	400 Harlem R.	40
10,000 Clev. & N. W. 2d M.	47	100 do	40
5,000 do.	47	100 do	40
10,000 Chic. & Alt. 1st Ba.	100	100 do	40
1,000 Alton Gold	151½	200 do	40½
20,000 do.	151½	200 do	40½
20,000 do.	151½	200 do	40½
20,000 do.	151½	1000 do	40½
20 Am. Ex. Bank	105	400 Har. Railway Pf.	80½
200 Canton Co.	24	200 do	80
100 do.	24½	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	102½
50 Cum. Coal Pref.	21	200 do	102½
200 do.	21½	200 do	102½
200 Can. Am. Tr. Co.	22	50 M. S. & N. I. G. s.	102½
200 do.	21½	200 Clev. & Pitt. R.	71½
200 Bucks Co. L. & Co.	1½	1000 do	71½
100 do.	1½	500 do	71
100 Erie Railway	79	200 do	70
100 do.	79½	250 Clev. & Tol. R.	99½
100 do.	79½	250 Chic. & R. I. R.	80½
100 do.	79½	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	40½
100 do.	79½	50 Alton & T. H. R.	24
100 do.	79½	100 Chic. & Alt. Pref.	96
100 do.	79½	100 do	96½

FIRST BOARD—P. M.

$2,000 Amer. Gold	151½	200 Bucks Co. Lead	1½
25,000 do.	151½	200 do	1½
3,000 Treas. 7-3-10 ▼ ct.		200 Har. R. Pref.	now 86
Notes, Feb. & Aug.	102½	200 do	86½
100 Canton Company	24	100 do	86½
200 Quicksilver Mining Co.	41½	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	69½
100 Brunswick Lead Co.	5½	100 do	69½
250 Erie R.	now 79	100 Ill. Cen. R.	80½
do.	79½	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	70½
200 do.	79½	100 do	70½
200 do.	79½	100 do	70½
100 do.	79½	100 do	70½
100 Harlem R.	39½	100 do	70
100 do.	39½	100 do	now 71½
100 do.	39½	1200 do	72
100 do.	39½	500 do	72
100 do.	39½	400 do	now 72
100 do.	39½	50 P., F. W. & C.	94½
100 do.	39½	100 do	94½
100 do.	39½	100 do	94½
100 do.	39½	100 do	94½
100 do.	39½	200 Chi. & N. W.	40½
100 do.	39½	100 do	40½
200 do.	39½	100 Chi. & Alt. R.	96
200 do.	39½	100 Chic. & Alton Pref.	96
100 do.	39½	100 Mil. & Pr. Du Chien	30
2000 do.	39½	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	95
200 do.	39½	100 do	95
200 do.	39½	100 do	95
200 do.	39½	100 do	95
200 do.	39½	400 Clev. & Tol.	92½
200 do.	39½	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	80½

MONDAY, April 20—A. M.

The Import Trade of the past week was rather larger than the previous return, and about $800,000 ahead of the same week last season. The receipts for Customs improved to $1,035,000, over three-fourths in Gold and the remainder in the Treasury Notes of the old issue, made receivable at the Custom-house. A considerable sum in Gold has been paid out by the Treasury for Interest on the maturing 12 months' Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness. The disbursements in Currency have been very large, exceeding all receipts (which averaged about a million and a half per day for the New Loan of 1862, and for Deposits at 5 ▼ cent.) by $3,184,000. These disbursements have made Money very abundant on the Street, and Brokers are being supplied at 5 ▼ cent. on demand loan. In some instances, the old-established firms are permitted to draw on Bank as low as 4 ▼ cent. per annum. The rates of Exchange have varied from 170 to 165 ▼ cent. The price of Gold, after rising 4½ ▼ cent. on the price of Saturday week on the Charleston news, has since fallen 6½ ▼ cent., and closed on Saturday 151 ▼ cent. The moderate demand for Bills on Europe, and the relatively lower ruling of Exchange, made the speculation for the rise in Gold, from day to day, extremely precarious, and at the close of the week there seemed to be a diminished number of active Street operators.

The conversions of United States Currency into the New Loan of 1867-1882, (commonly known as the 5.20-year Stock,) continue active, especially toward the close of the week. The Loan Agents, as well as the Assistant Treasurer, receive, in payment, checks on all the City Banks, which are paid in United States Circulation or in disbursement drafts upon the Treasury. The line of 5 ▼ cent. Deposits with the Treasury is being rapidly filled up to the maximum of one hundred millions, authorized by the law, and on or before the 1st of May it is expected that official notice will be issued that no further sums can be received. Few of the old Depositors are drawing out their balances. Between the 1st of May and 3d of June there will probably be no other Government absorption of Money than by voluntary conversion of United States Circulation into the New Loan of 1867-82, and these are made to cease on the last-named date, by act of Congress. Immediately thereafter it is not improbable that the Secretary will be able to negotiate the same description of Loan at a premium, or else a 20-year 6 ▼ cent. Loan at par. The intervening two months, with no serious repulses in the army, promises to be a period of unusual ease in the Money market.

Of the five years to which the 5.20-year Stock can run without redemption at 6 ▼ cent., one year has already expired. The tenor of the Bond is that it is redeemable at the pleasure of the Government ▼ time after the 20th of April, 1867, which is a privilege reserved by Government to reduce the interest to 5 ▼ cent. or pay off the principal by borrowing new at 5 ▼ cent. It is expressly stipulated, however, by Act of Congress, that no Funded Stock can be paid off otherwise than in Gold.

It is proper, in order to save disappointment hereafter, that this contingency should not be overlooked now, merely because the Government is engaged in a costly war, and 6 ▼ cent. is deemed a minimum rate of interest on a long Funded Stock. As a permanent investment the 6 ▼ cent. Stock of 1881, which cannot be reduced or redeemed for 18 years, and now selling at 102@103, exclusive of accumulated interest since 1st of January—or 104@105, interest included—is relatively cheaper than the 5.20-year Stock, subject to reduction or redemption after four years from the present date. Mr. JOSEPH M. FRION, President of the Oriental Bank and the author of the excellent volume of Interest and Investment Stock Tables, has, at our request, made the following calculation:

1. A 6 ▼ cent. Stock, 18 years to run, (1881,) and a 5 ▼ cent. Stock, 19 years (1882) to run, pay the same interest for four years. The 19 year Stock is then redeemable (or reduced) into a 5 ▼ cent. Stock for the remaining 15 years, which being then worth par, the 6 ▼ cent. Stock, (1881,) then having 14 years to run, will be worth 109.09 ▼ cent.

2. What is the present worth of the 5 ▼ cent. Stock, having 19 years to run to redemption at 5 ▼ cent. and be worth 109.09 at the end of four years? The answer is 107.96 ▼ cent. JOS. M. FRION.

ORIENTAL BANK, New-York, April 18.

Assuming that after the 30th June the Treasury will be able to borrow Money on a 5 ▼ cent. Stock at par, or to negotiate further sums of the 5.20 year Stock, at a corresponding premium, *the privilege of voluntary conversion for the next two months is worth to the holders of U. S. Currency a premium of 4 per cent.* And in view of the large prospective demand for this, and the longer date 6 ▼ cent. Public Stocks of the U. S. for Banking purposes—to say nothing of the possibilities of a negotiation abroad on the basis of 5 ▼ cent.—we deem it even more important to the public than to the Government, that the intervening period should be extensively availed of.

The Stock Market shows an improvement for the week on nearly all the Railway shares, and on Treasury Certificates. The last went up to 101¾ for Gold-bearing Interest, and 98¾ for Currency Interest on Saturday. The Funded Stocks are steady, but not so active as in the previous week. The buoyancy on the speculative Share list has not yet become general, but the influence of particular movements on Harlem, Hudson, &c., and the unusual ease in Money, may soon make it so. Some of the old Commission Brokers, however, complain that their business is rather damaged than otherwise by what are called the *clique* speculations of the Street.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	152@151¾ 151
U. S. 6 ▼ cents, 1881	105@106
U. S. Treasury Bds. 7.30 ▼ cts	101¾@106
New-York Central	114¾@114
New-York and Erie	99½@99¾ 99¾
Erie Preferred Shares	79½@79¾ 79¾
Stock Island	89@90¾
Michigan Guaranteed	99@100 100
Michigan Southern	80@81 80
Michigan Central	100¾@100¾
Toledo	94½@95
Illinois Central	94½@94¾
Pacific Mail	130¾@130
Hudson River	105@106 106
Harlem Preferred	39¾@40
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	70@72
Harlem Common	34¾@34¾ 34¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	40@40¾ 40

The price of Gold Coin declined 2 ▼ cent. on Saturday, closing 151 ▼ cent. The extreme fluctuations of the day were 152@150¾ ▼ cent. After the steamer sailed in the forenoon there was nothing done in Exchange. The rates have ruled all through the week from 1@2 ▼ cent. below the relative figures at which Gold Coin could be shipped to profit. The entire shipments of the week of Gold and Silver of all descriptions amount to only $158,000. In the Share market there was a large business, at firm prices, on a few particular or special stocks, such as Harlem, Pittsburgh, Hudson River, Fort Wayne and Northwest. Other Roads were comparatively dull, and both classes of Erie a fraction lower than on Friday, though at the very close new buyers of Erie Common came into the market, at 78¾@79 ▼ cent. The general market left off about as follows, compared with Friday night. Treasury paper was firm, at an advance of ¼ ▼ cent. on the sales of Friday:

	Friday.	Mon.		Friday.	Mon.
Gold Coin	152¾	151	Harlem Pref.	84½	86
U. S. 6s, 1881	104¾	104¾	Mich. Central	100¾	100¾
N. Y. Central	114¾	114	Mich. Southern	80¾	80
Erie	79¾	79¾	Mich. Central S.	104¾	104
Erie Preferred	99	99¾	Illinois Central	95¾	95¾
Hudson	107¾	107¾	Pittsburgh	71¾	72
Toledo	92¾	93	Fort Wayne	64¾	64¾
Pacific Mail	130¾	130	Rock Island	89¾	90¾
Quicksilver Co.	41	41	Treasury Certfs.	99¾	101¾
Harlem	39¾	34¾	7-30 Tr. Notes	105	105

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	111¾	Chatham	99
Manhattan	104	Bank of N. America	101
Merchants'	105¾	Hanover	97
America	118	Irving	60
Phenix	105	Metropolitan	104
Tradesmen's	105	People's	95
Butchers' & Drovers'	110	East River	90½
Mechanics & Traders'	117	Union	100
National	100	Shoe and Leather	103
State of New-York	98	Corn Exchange	109¾
Mechanics' B. Associa'n	90	St. Nicholas	93
Broadway	130	Commonwealth	102
Ocean	97	New-York County	116
Mercantile	120	Importers & Traders'	168¾
American Exchange	102	Park	121
Pacific	125	New-York Ex. Bk	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	112	Ill. C. 1 s. c. '75	121
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '84	108	All & T. H. 2s preferred	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	All. & T. H. 2ds, income	51¾
N. Y. Cen. conv., '76	120	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	105
Erie 7s, seconds, '76	119	Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	98¾
Erie 6s, shorts '83	113	Chic. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser.	72¾
Erie 6, fourths, '90	106¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	47¾
Erie 6, thirds, '96	106¾	Han. & St. J. second	49
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	109	Del. Lack. & W. 2ds	118
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '85	115	Del. & Hud. 1st	104
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, '84	112	Tol. & Wab. 1st	92¾
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '76	112¾	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Bonds	93¾
Hud. Cnv., '67	109	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	106¾
Harlem Exten. '82, '73	112¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	100
Mich. Cen. 8 ▼ c. '69, '72	118	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	102¾
Mich. Cen. new 1st	81	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	76¾
Chi., R. I. & P. 6 ▼ c. 1st	119	Chev. & Pitts. 2ds	103
Mich. S. & N. I. s. f.	104¾	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	78¾
M. S. & N. I. s. f. ▼ c.	113¾		

The Import entries of the past week including the Dry Good return in our last paper, amount to $3,095,099, against $3,206,413 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,525,094, against $2,458,539 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $158,000, against $666,000 same week last year.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds today, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. For full particulars see his advertisement in the auction columns.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the first of April, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,837,148	Decrease £5,426
Public Deposits	10,107,041	Decrease 257,430
Other Deposits	13,172,090	Increase 420,806
Gov't Securities	14,850,291	Increase 74,297
Other Securities	21,310,461	Increase 905,617
Notes unemployed	8,270,320	Decrease 623,715

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,267,415, being an increase of £772,285, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £15,141,755, showing an increase of £116,481, when compared with the preceding return.

With reference to the market for American Securities, Mr. R. P. Shepherd-Barron reports, by the *Arabia*, as follows:

"There has been a fair activity in the market in London for American Securities during the past week, buyers being induced to act more freely from the reduced rates of Exchange reported as ruling at New-York. There still exists a difference of 5 to 4 ▼ cent. between indorsed Bonds, United States and Virginia, and those not indorsed; this is consequent upon the determination in the Dutch market not to take indorsed bonds. Railroad Bonds are quoted rather firmer. Illinois Shares have improved 2½, and Erie Shares, 2½."

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, April 18, 1863—8 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 85 bbls. Ashes, 12,287 bbls. Flour, 187 bbls. and 750 bags Corn Meal, 196 bushels Wheat, 7,126 bushels Corn, 426 bushels Rye, 5,453 bushels Barley, 3,003 bushels Oats, 77,187 bushels Malt, 1,600 skins Provisions, and 1,467 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls., including Pots, at 6@6 25, and Pearls at 6@6 12½ ▼ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 6,596 bbls., including 355 bbls. Pots and 16 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Inactive at 60½c. Sales, for Middlings ▼ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request, at easier rates. Sales, 8,100 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 70@$5 80; extra State at $5 85@$5 45; part to go to Southern, at $5 90@$6 75 for fancy, to choice brands, and $6 75@$6 90 for very superior family brands. ▼ bbl. Canadian Flour has been quiet after sales 400 bbls. at $5 90@$6 75 ▼ 20 ▼ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $5 40@$5 50 ▼ 100 lbs. Corn Meal continues in moderate request, at $3 ▼ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate request, at $3@$3 15 for Jersey, and at $3 25@$3 50 for Brandywine. ▼ bbl.

GRAIN—Holders of Wheat have been reluctant to make any important concessions to buyers, and the market has been very quiet. Sales were confined to small lots of White Western at $1 60, Red do. at $1 70 ▼ bushel. Corn has been in moderate request at former prices. Sales since our last, 35,000 bushels, at 65c.@67c. in store and delivered, for shipping Mixed. Western; 65c.@67c. for Eastern do., 70c.@72c. for Unsound, and 92c.@95c. for Yellow Jersey. ▼ bushel. Rye is in slack request at $1 05@$1 10, according to quality. ▼ bushel. Sales, 1,600 bushels. Oats are quotably easier, including Canada, at 52c.@53½c.; Western, at 52c.@57c.; State at 53½c.@57c. ▼ bushel. Barley rules quiet, at $1 40@$1 60 ▼ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in good demand, at 90c.@$1 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, comprised 1,600 bbls. and half bbls. New-Orleans at 32½c.@50c., and 250 hhds. Cuba, part Muscovado, at 27c. ▼ gallon.

RICE—Sales since our last, 1,000 bags East India, at $7 75@$8 ▼ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Sales, 400 bags Clover, at 9½c.@9¾c. ▼ lb.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, privately and by auction, 1,950 hhds. including New-Orleans, at 9c.@11c., and Cuba, at 9½c.@11c. ▼ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 75,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11¾c., and 175 packages at 6c.@9½c. ▼ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been pretty actively sought after, but at declining prices. Sales, to-day, comprise of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $12 25@$12 50 for old Mess; $15 25@$15 50 for new Mess, and $11@$12 25 for old and new Prime. ▼ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 5½c.@7½c. for Hams, and 5c.@5½c. for Shoulders. ▼ lb. Bacon has been in less request, at 5½c.@6½c. ▼ lb.; sales 640 boxes. Lard is less active to-day; sales 1,600 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c.@10½c. ▼ lb., the latter an extreme rate. Beef rules dull and heavy, at $12@$13 50 for Ex-Mess, and $9@$10 for Prime. ▼ bbl. Tierces and bbls. Prime Mess, $15 50@$16 ▼ tierce; India Mess, $22 50@$25 ▼ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$16 50 ▼ tcs. Butter is very quiet, at 15c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 18c.@24c. for common to choice State. ▼ lb. Cheese is inactive, at 11½c.@12½c. ▼ lb.

WHISKEY—Sales, 650 bbls. at 46c.@46c. ▼ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dull. Rates have not varied materially. For Liverpool, the engagements included 50 sales cotton, at ¼d. ▼ lb.; 5,500 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 5½d. ▼ bushel; 600 packages Provisions, at 10s. ▼ ton; 300 barrels Flour, and 30c. by steamer, 25 tons Horse at 20s., and 150 bbls. Lard Oil at 32s. per ton. For Glasgow, 500 tierces Lard at 32s. 6d.; 50 tons Logwood at 32s. 6d., and 100 hhds. Tallow at 32s. 6d. ▼ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: An Italian ship, 510 tons, to Marseilles, at 38s.; a brig, 345 tons, to Cadiz, light Pipe Staves, about £41; a bark, 436 tons, same voyage and cargo, $45; one, 415 tons, to Malaga, Logwood £10, and light Pipe Staves $45; a British bark, 496 tons, to Londonderry, 25,000 Wheat, 30. ▼ 60 lbs.; a Swedish bark, same voyage, Petroleum, 6s. 3d.; a new bark, 600 tons, (now at Boston,) from Bangor to Callao, Lumber, about $20, thence from Chincha Islands to a port in France, Guano, £4; two ships from Chincha Islands to Falmouth for orders, (to ports in France,) Guano, £4; a brig, 303 tons, to Gulf of Mexico, four months, $1,100 ▼ month; a British schooner, 110 tons, in West Indies and back, $1,600, half in gold; a British brig, 335 tons, to Havana, $2,400 in gold; one, 167 tons, same port, $2,200; a bark, 292 tons, from Portland to Cardenas, Box Shooks, 22c.; a brig, 300 tons, to south side Cuba and back, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, $4 50; a schooner, 150 tons, to Nuevitas and back, $1,600; one, 198 tons, from Machias to Turk's Island and back to New-York, $2,000; a Bremen ship, 568 tons, to Vera-cruz and Callao; a Swedish bark, 300 tons, to Rio Janeiro, on private terms.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED CONCERNING HARLEY WATSON, formerly in the shoe business in this City. He was last heard from in Philadelphia in October, 1861, on account of his decease is reported in a newspaper, but the paper in question gives neither the place in which he died, and the name of the newspaper are not recollected. Any information concerning him, relative to his present place of abode, if living, or of his death, if dead, may be communicated to the subscriber and will be suitably rewarded. FRANCIS G. HOFFMAN, No. 261 Broadway.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MAN TWENTY-TWO YEARS of age, of good habits, amiable disposition and bearing an excellent character, is desirous of opening a correspondence with some young lady of a similar disposition, with ultimate intentions to matrimony. Wealth no object. Address S. R. E., Box No. 4,589 P. O.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN, AT RETAIL,
SPRING STYLES SILK AND CLOTH
MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
NO. 361 BROADWAY.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
EVERY DEPARTMENT CROWDED
WITH NEW GOODS!!!
RIBBONS FROM FOUR LARGE AUCTION SALES,
Ready MONDAY.
DRAB RIBBONS, from Narrow to Widest!!
All the Fashionable Shades, in rich plain colors, with Corded Edges—cheapest this season.
Also, Lot of WHITE and BLACK RIBBONS, and between three and four hundred cartons of rich Paris BONNET RIBBONS, below last week's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW STRAW GOODS DELIVERED
twice every day from Manufacturers and Importers.
We have an endless variety of Hair and Cactus BONNETS, both Gray, Tans, Whites, Blacks, &c., from $1 to $5.
Also, SPLIT STRAW BONNETS, the below the present cash prices.
BLOOMERS!!! BLOOMERS!!!
We cannot particularize. Our stock contains nearly everything desirable.
INSPECT. WE SPECIFY.
Colored BLOOMERS, at 8c., 9c., 10c., 14c. and 16c.
Several cases of the very finest Split Straws, in Equatorias, Amazons, May Queens, Alexandras, Beatrice, &c., &c., from 21 to 25 c. Very cheap.
LEGHORNS, DUNSTABLES, PEDAL FLORENCE, MILAN, and every other Braid, in any shape. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
☞ Entrance to these Departments, No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
LARGEST STOCK OF FRENCH FLOWERS
in this City to select from.
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS!!!
NEW STRAW TRIMMINGS!!!
NEW MILLINERY SILKS, LACES, BLONDES, VAILS, &c.
Bargains in EMBROIDERIES, LINEN COLLARS, SETS, &c. GLOVES AND HOSIERY CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS & COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS!
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
we sell your Laces of Millinery Goods cheaper than down town jobbers sell Whole pieces.
Our Ribbon and Straw Stock is among the largest in this City.
Call—we sell Cheap.
We have also Jobs in FLOWERS, LACES, STRAW TRIMMINGS, &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

UNRESERVED SALE OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.—WILLIAM FRASER, of No. 419 6th-av., offers for sale his entire stock in the above line, for cash, commencing MONDAY, the 20th inst., either by the yard or piece, at whatever prices it may bring, as he is about retiring from business, and has let the store. All must be disposed of within the appointed time.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE NEW EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
BARGAINS
FROM LAST WEEK'S
AUCTION SALES.
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
Fine Needlework Sets, worth $1, at 50c.
Fine Needlework Sets, worth $1 50, at 75c.
Fine Needlework Sets, worth 62, at $1.
Fine Needlework Collars, worth 50c., at 25c.
Fine Needlework Collars, worth 75c., at 31c.
Fine Needlework Collars, worth $1, at 50c.
INFANTS' WAISTS.
EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
1,200 Real Lace Collars, half-price, 50c. to $2 50.
5,000 Needlework Sets, 12½c., 16c., 18c.
5,000 Needlework Bands, 25c., 31c., 50c.
3,000 Needlework Bands, 75c., 88c., $1.
HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
CHEAP LOT Ladies' all Linen, 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c.
CHEAP LOT Ladies' all Linen, 11c., 12c., 14c., 16c.
EXTRA PURE Linen Cambric, worth 25c., at 20c.
CHEAP LOT Gents' all Linen, 16c., 18c., 20c.
CHEAP LOT Gents' Fancy Borders, 12c.
Boys' and Misses' Fancy Borders, 6c., 8c.
Ladies' All Linen, Hemmed Borders, 12c.
CHEAP LOT Fine Sheer Linen Lawn, 12½c.
ALL LINEN. FINE HEMSTITCH, 20c. NEEDLEWORK, 25c., 30c.
FINE GRAS ALL LINEN. HEMSTITCH, 20c., 25c.
LINEN, 20c.
LOOK DAMAGED ALL LINEN, 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c.
I HAVE EVERY ARTICLE I ADVERTISE.
I SELL AT THE PRICES ADVERTISED.
STRAW GOODS DEPARTMENT.
STRAW BONNETS, 12½c. MEADOWLARKS.
STRAW BONNETS, 20c. TUSCADES.
STRAW BONNETS, 37c. SPLIT STRAWS.
STRAW BONNETS, 50c. PEDALS.
STRAW BONNETS, 62c. FANCY HAIR.
STRAW BONNETS, 75c. CHINA PEARLS.
STRAW BONNETS, 87c. DUNSTABLES.
STRAW BONNETS, 31 in. LEGHORNS.
STRAW BONNETS, 62c. SATIN BRAIDS.
STRAW BONNETS, 87c. CACTUS BRAIDS.
STRAW BONNETS, 31 in. ROUGH AND READYS.
STRAW BONNETS, 62c. ENGLISH MILANS.
STRAW BONNETS, 87c. SILVER.
STRAW BONNETS, 62c. SILK.
STRAW BONNETS, 87c. COLOR.
STRAW BONNETS, 62c. ALL SHAPE.
NEAPOLITANS IN EVERY STYLE, 31, 62, 87, 93, 1c.
2,000 Shaker Hoods, all sizes, 25c.
New Shapes in Colored and White Bloomers, 20c.
2,000 Bloomers, all styles, from 25c. up.
5,000 Bloomers, all styles, from 25c. to $1 25.
1,500 Leghorn Bloomers, 25c., 38c., 62c., 75c.
FLOWER DEPARTMENT.
EVERY STYLE OF FLOWERS.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
BONNET SILKS.
5,000 yards Green Crapes, 12½c., 25c., 38c.
20,000 yards Black Lace, 12½c., 25c., 37½c., 50c.
10,000 yards Black Net, 8-4 Frames, Ribbons, &c.
17,000 yards Fancy Bonnet Ribbons, 5c., 10c., 12½c.
15,000 yards Fancy and Plain Ribbons, 25c., 37½c., 50c.
7,500 yards Splendid Ribbons, 31c., 37c., 45c.
FULL ASSORTMENT DRESS TRIMMINGS.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
CHEAP LOT Fine Lisle Gloves, 12c.
CHEAP LOT Fancy Lisle Gloves, 12c.
French Gloves, 1½ Length, 8c., 37c., 50c.
Alexandre's Silk Gloves, 50c.
OPENING FIFTY NEW STYLES IN GLOVES.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
CHEAP LOT Ladies' White Hose, 12½c., 15c.
CHEAP LOT Ladies' White Hose, 18c., 25c.
Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, 12½c.
Regular English Balmoral Hose, 25c.
Ladies' English Merino Hose, 25c.
Gents' Heavy Cotton Half Hose, 10c.
Gents' Good Cotton Half Hose, 12½c., 15c.
SPOOL COTTONS.
Another lot Sewing Cotton, 2 for 5c.
And still another lot Sewing Cotton, at 3c.
I am still selling Excellent Spool Cotton, 2c.
Excellent 200 yard Spool Cotton, 3c.
WARRANTED GENUINE
COATES' 200 YARDS COTTON,
SIX CENTS.
10,000 Best Spool Silks, all colors, 12½c.
1,000 Dozen Best Skein Silks, 6c.
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Very Best Needles, 25c. in paper, 4c.
2,000 Cards Swan-Bill Hooks and Eyes, 2c.
1,000 Invisible Silk Bead Nets, at 25c.
Best French Working Cottons, White and Colors, 2c.
4,000 Pieces

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MODERN AND FIRST-class three-story brick house, running through to Seventy-eighth-st., by about 100 deep; property owned for the owner's year; Orchards Cottage house, 21 years to run, with [illegible] ground rent, $145 per month; price, $14,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS Gowanus-road gas, as as-st., near 4th-av. Parties in the best trade, and the house in excellent order, furnished with all modern conveniences, and in all respects a desirable residence. Price low. Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT FERRESKILL, Dutchess County, for sale cheap. I. E. MILLS, Fishkill.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS. THE BROOKLYN & JAMAICA PLANK ROAD COMPANY hereby give notice that the time allowed, by the month of June, inst. and that all the property and contracts on that day of that time, belonging to the Company, will be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, on the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago, the following:

Two lots in Kinzie's addition to Chicago, [illegible] Kinzie's addition, west side of North Branch. [illegible] in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.

A lot in original city of Chicago, [illegible]

Also, [illegible] Fifty-four contracts, covering 30 lots, on which there may owing an aggregate of about $[illegible].

Of these lots 6,128 feet frontage, [illegible] of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,000 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

Chicago, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE AT CONEY ISLAND—HOTEL and cottages, [illegible] Apply to I. E. MILLS, Fishkill.

FOR SALE—AT CONEY ISLAND—HOTEL and cottages, [illegible] Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the southwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-first-st., [illegible] well located for a first-class small hotel; being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, No. 704 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Apply to RIDLEY WATTS, 29 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE MANAGERS OF THE NEW-York Institution for the Blind (Dayton-st.) a large portion of their property on 4th and 4th ave. and the [illegible] of next day sale, at 12 noon on 4th-st. and 4th-st. [illegible] 12 lots on 4th-st. and 4th ave. [illegible] W. H. ROSS, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE MANAGERS OF THE NEW-York Institution for the Blind (Dayton-st.) a large portion of their property on 4th and 4th ave. and the [illegible] of next day sale, at 12 noon on 4th-st. and 4th ave. [illegible] W. H. ROSS, No. 194 Broadway.

500 LOTS AND 30 COTTAGES FOR SALE [illegible] Apply to CHARLES B. MILLER, Rent New-York, or GEO. P. ROSE & CO., No. 40 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A plot of ground on the easterly side of 7th-av., 49th and 50th sts., being 200 feet square. Also the property on the southeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av., containing eight lots. The above property offers the [illegible] for [illegible] and terms, inquire of S. RIKER, No. 180 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—NEAT MODERN TWO-story residence; 11 rooms, barn, and conch-house; 1 acre; 4th st., or further, adjoining, excellent [illegible] choice building sites, elevated and beautifully situated. Few minutes' walk from village and depot, Northern New-Jersey Railroad, 16 miles from City. W. P. REYNOLDS, No. 19 Cedar-st.

GREAT BARGAIN IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—The three-story house with extension, No. 270 South 3d-st.; 11 rooms; lot 25 by 100, with fine large yard; price $4,000. Apply to CHARLES B. COCKCROFT, No. 43 South 7th-st., or No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, NO. 24 West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th ave.; 4 stories, brown stone, 18 feet wide and 50 feet deep; in good order; suitable for a doctor or other professional man. Low price and moderate terms. Apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 52 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, TO EXCHANGE OR TO LET—A good brick house, with stone trimmings, water, gas and gas fixtures, in a good neighborhood, near Peck-slip ferry, Williamsburgh. Apply immediately to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET, No. 120 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh. House three story brick, in good order; lot 18 by 100, fitted with [illegible] Inquire of D. K. HALL, No. 181 Stanton-st., or of E. COCKCROFT, No. 43 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—THE PLEASANT THREE-STORY and high-stoop brick house, No. 179 Thompson-st., near Bleecker, with the modern improvements, and kept in one of the most desirable blocks in that part of the City. Terms very liberal. Apply to GEORGE E. LOCKWOOD, No. 613 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and side-entrance, brown-stone houses, Nos. 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn. These houses have all the modern improvements. Also, for sale, two lots adjoining the above, on easy terms, to other an estate. Apply to E. P. KELLOGG, Executor.

LOTS FOR SALE NEAR CENTRAL PARK. The whole or part of a block front, from Mount Morris-park, between 5th and 6th ave., suitable for immediate improvement. Apply to J. F. LUGE, No. 176 William-st., corner of Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—EXCELSIOR SOAP WORKS, JOHNSON-st., near Bridge-st., Brooklyn; building 2 story and basement, 30x60; steam-engine, boiler and machinery for soap making. Apply to SANDFORD & CORNELL, No. 25 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—The four-story brown-stone front house No. 112 East 34th-st. It was built by days' work and is replete with all the modern improvements. Inquire of A. KELLY, No. 115 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BASEMENT AND [illegible] brown-stone front house, No. 172 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., 22x60, lot, 20x181, in splendid order; will be sold reasonable. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 120 6TH-ST., OPposite Clinton Hall, with lease of lot; house is four stories, 20 6x63; lot 25 6x[illegible] block; terms easy; possession can be given before 1st of May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—ON PACIFIC-st., Brooklyn, between Washington and Grand ave. House 16 feet 9 inches by 35 feet; lot 100 feet. Price $4,000. Apply to JOHN ERAINERD, No. 2 Court-st., or C. WEAT, No. 38 Chatham-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE English basement house in 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-ave. Price $18,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 27 West 20th-st., near 6th-av. house is 22x56 feet; four stories; price $18,000. Lot is for sale for $9,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone extra-sized house, No. 42 20th-st., near 6th-av.; well rented to a good tenant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH-BASEMENT, brown-stone house, No. 37 East 31st-st., 118 feet east of Madison-av.; house, 18x60; lot, 20x[illegible] feet. Price, $14,000.

FARMS.

ORANGE COUNTY.—ONE HUNDRED ACRE FARM.—One of the best grain, hay and dairy farms in the county; mostly of a rich, loamy soil, and highly cultivated; large, fine house and outbuildings, well stocked, well fenced, well watered, and easily located, adjacent to Middletown, Erie Railroad; sale cheap. W. P. REYNOLDS, No. 19 Cedar-st.

$4,000 FOR THE ROSENFELD FARM.—Thirty-six miles on Long Island, near depot; 75 acres; wood, water and fruit; good buildings; stock, tools and furniture included. JAMES FLAGLER, owner, No. 189 Broadway, New-York, in the last store.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling, barn, three-stoop outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 200 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to C. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 19 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A farm, containing 100 acres, situated about 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The dwelling, farm-house and other buildings in good order. Apply at No. 243 Bowery, corner 24-st.

REMOVALS.

BLAKE BRO'S. & CO., WILL REMOVE TO NO. 37 WALL-ST., UP STAIRS, ON OR BEFORE THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 266 Grand-st., 2 Park-row, 108 Bowery, 376 4th-av., 459 6th-av., 49 6th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.—A LARGE BRICK FARM HOUSE, two stories and attic, twelve rooms, very healthy and pleasant location; stable and fruit trees; vegetable gardens; [illegible] water in each of the houses; [illegible] Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New-York; [illegible] Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, a fully furnished, 8 bedroom cottage, [illegible] Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

TO LET IN FLUSHING.—THE LARGE NEW COTTAGE, [illegible] Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT AT Manhasset, Long Island, beautifully situated on the water, and partially furnished. If any gentleman would be willing for a boarding-house to responsible tenants for a number of years; good fishing, pleasure, plenty of fine fruit; a good spring, large barn, and outhouses. Inquire of D. HUNTOON, No. 41 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY [illegible] on the New-Haven Railroad, [illegible] Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, [illegible] Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—From the 1st of May, the first-class house, with [illegible] Apply to THOS. MESSENGER, Brooklyn Bank, or at No. 161 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO LEASE.—THE LARGE FIVE-STORY BUILDING, [illegible] Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET, NO. 370 BROADWAY—STORE and basement, 50 feet in depth, with a block of Chatham-alley, to be fitted to suit the tenant. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLISS, No. 370 Broadway, second floor.

TO LET—NO 204 WEST 17TH-ST., MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

No. 2 West 14th-st., modern improvements	[illegible]
No. 203 West 14th-st., modern improvements	[illegible]
No. 211 West 14th-st., cottage	[illegible]
No. 7 West 42d-st., modern improvements	[illegible]
No. 21 West 42d-st., modern improvements	[illegible]
No. 22 Hudson-place, (24th-st.)	[illegible]
No. 108 West 23d-st.	[illegible]
No. 116 West 13th-st.	[illegible]
Southwest corner of Grove and Bedford sts., (house and lot)	[illegible]

J. & W. DENHAM, 4th-av. corner 18th-st. From noon to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE 3-STORY STORE NO. 1 PLATT-st., with rear office, 30 feet deep, with gingers; the [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS AND WELL-BUILT house No. 223 East 10th-st., between 1st and 2d ave. For particulars, apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 80 Bowery-st.

STABLE NO. 110 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. To rent, containing four or five stalls, with carriage-room, all in perfect order. Inquire at the stable, or of WM. MACGEORGE, Jr., No. 400 Broadway.

FOR SOME LIGHT BUSINESS.—TO LET, first floor, (4 rooms,) over the drug-store, corner of Houston and McDougal-sts. Inquire in the drug-store.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x40 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

MASONIC.—TO RENT—THE HOLLAND LODGE Masonic, No. 3 Union-place—first and third Tuesdays. Inquire of GEO. BEINNER, at the room.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF No. 18 FOURTH-av.; also, one or two lofts for storage. Apply as above.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—THE second and third floors, with one room on the fourth floor, of the building corner Duane and Centre and Reade-sts.; also, a basement and vault on Centre-st., all well lighted and well adapted for mechanical purposes. Inquire of JAS. CONNER'S SONS.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NO. 30 JOHN-ST. Apply to [illegible]

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE SEMPER WORKS, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000 horse power. Apply before noon. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—AT A NOMINAL RENT, until Oct. 1, or a longer period; one portion furnished preferred; carpets and oil-cloths indispensable; bedding and linen not required; [illegible] Apply at No. 2,614 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, by a small respectable American family, five or six rooms, between 4th and 16th sts., and 1st and 6th ave. Rent not exchanged. Address O. W. D., Station D, Bible House.

WANTED FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS—A furnished house on the Hudson, Manhattanville and Tarrytown; rent not over $600. Apply to No. 95 Pine-st., for one week.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A 2-story house with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood. The party desiring to rent will prove a good tenant. Rent must be moderate. Address R. C. W., Box No. 178 Times office.

WANTED—A HALL, SUITABLE FOR A DIVIsion of the Sons of Temperance to meet in. Location between Bleecker and 14th sts., and 6th and 8th ave. Address W. C. HAY, No. 63 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND half acre of ground at Peekskill, within five minutes' walk of the depot. It commands one of the finest views on the Hudson; is a desirable country residence; there is two [illegible] Apply to GEO. B. HART, Peekskill.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, CONSISTing of [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT CHINA [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

TO LET OR LEASE—A BROWN STONE HOUSE, [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

TO LET—COTTAGE AND STABLE, WITH 16 [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.—FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST-class cook, by one who understands cooking in all its branches, and who can [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, a situation as cook and laundress; does not iron; [illegible] Call at [illegible]

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable girl, who thoroughly understands her business; [illegible] Call at [illegible]

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable girl, who thoroughly understands her business; [illegible] Call at [illegible]

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A COMpetent woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would assist with the washing; [illegible] Call at No. 23 West 14th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN [illegible] Call at No. 23 West 14th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A COMpetent woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would assist with the washing; [illegible] Call at No. 23 West 14th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES [illegible] Call at [illegible]

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK [illegible] Call at [illegible]

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A COMpetent woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would assist with the washing; [illegible] Call at [illegible]

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A FIRST-class cook; understands French and American cooking; [illegible] Call at [illegible]

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl, in a small private family, as cook; washing her [illegible] Call at [illegible]

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES [illegible] Call at [illegible]

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Di Ballo in Maschera.
WINTER GARDEN—The French Spy.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Colleen Bawn—The Jolly Jack Tars.
WALLACK'S—My Noble Son-in-Law.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Aurora Floyd.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Empress of Beauty—Curiosities, Nutt—Hippopotamus, &c., at all hours—The Dark Cloud—Love in All Colours—Afternoon and Evening.
BANVARD'S HALL OF ART—(No. 659 Broadway.)—Four Panoramas in one Night.
IRVING HALL—Governeskie's Concert.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fra Diavolo.
GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—Cosoppaxi.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We learn, by an arrival at this port, that, on the 4th inst., in the Bahama Channel, the British gunboat *Signet* was fired into by the United States gunboat *Connecticut*, under the supposition that she was the *Alabama*. Explanations subsequently took place, and the affair was amicably adjusted.

A report was given in one of the morning journals on Saturday, that a portion of Gen. Hooker's army, under Gen. Stoneman, had driven the rebels out of Culpepper and Gordonsville, and occupied the latter place, but we learn from Washington that there is nothing authentic to sustain such a report. There is a movement of some kind going on, however, if we are to believe the evidence contained in the following paragraph, copied from the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 15th: "It was reported by parties who came down on the Central train last night, that a rumor prevailed at Gordonsville yesterday that a fight was in progress at Kelly's Ford, in Culpepper County. It is not unlikely that Hooker is again endeavoring to throw his forces across the Rappahannock, with a view to a forward movement."

We learn by a rebel telegram that the store-houses of the rebel Government at Branchville, N. C., were destroyed by fire on the 12th inst., with fifty thousand rations of bacon and large quantities of flour and sugar.

Some additional particulars of the fight between our gunboats and the rebels on the Nansemond River have reached us. The facts, however have already been given in the official dispatches. The *Morse Washington*, which was temporarily disabled in the affair, has been towed down to Newport's News, where she will be repaired. Our naval force on the river has been reinforced by additions from the Potomac flotilla, and Longstreet's chances for crossing have been proportionably diminished.

We have advices from Port Royal, S. C., to the 15th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Cahawba*. All the Monitors had returned from Charleston bar to Port Royal for repairs. The United States troops still occupied Seabrook and Folly Islands. It was reported that the Monitors would leave for New-Orleans as soon as repaired, to make an attack on Port Hudson and Vicksburgh, but there seems to be some doubt about this. The *Ironsides* was still off Charleston harbor, where she is to remain, to oppose any attempt at a raid among the blockaders by the rebel rams.

A dispatch from Young's Point, dated the 8th, which we find in the Chicago *Tribune*, gives the following information: "It is said the gunboat *Lafayette* will run the batteries at Vicksburgh to-morrow. The ram *Switzerland* and the *Hartford* and *Albatross* have gone down the Mississippi, and are now blockading the mouth of Red River. It is not unlikely they may pay their respects to Fort Taylor, at Gordon's Landing, the scene of the late capture of the *Queen of the West*. Black River, as far as Harrisburgh, where the enemy have erected formidable batteries, is also mentioned as their possible destination."

A rebel dispatch from Jackson, Miss., dated the 16th, states that the National troops which had been at Lake Providence had moved to Vicksburgh and Grenada, that a heavy movement of Gen. Grant's forces commenced on Thursday, and that the town of New-Carthage was in our possession.

The latest advices from Suffolk state that, on Thursday afternoon, the enemy drove back our skirmishers on the Somerton road, which is Gen. Corcoran's front, and opened on Fort Union with two pieces of artillery. Our forts at once replied to them, and drove them back. Our skirmishers on the South Quay road also drove the enemy back some miles from our lines. Deserters say the enemy intend to make an attack immediately.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Saturday, among the bills passed was the one to reimburse the Manhattan Company the money expended for gold to pay the interest on the State debt, and Mr. Murphy's Quarantine bill. Concurrent resolutions authorizing the Superintendent of the Banking Department to inquire into the condition of the Savings Banks were offered by Mr. Munroe, and laid over under the rule. The bill providing for compensation to the members of the New-York Common Council was ordered to a third reading. The bill amending the Excise law was reported favorably. It fixes the price of a license at from $15 to $50, and permits two Commissioners to act in the absence of the third one.

In the Assembly, the bill relative to arrears of taxes and assessments in New-York City was passed; also the bill conferring additional powers on Boards of Supervisors. During the Evening Session the special order, the bill allowing soldiers to vote, was taken up. On motion of Mr. Dean, an amendment was adopted, limiting the bill to the time of war, insurrection or rebellion. After a six hours' debate the bill was ordered to a third reading, and a resolution was adopted to take the final vote on the passage of the bill on Wednesday at noon. It was also agreed to take at the same time a final vote on the concurrent resolutions amending the Constitution to enable the soldiers to vote. The Quarantine bill, the bill for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers, and the bill establishing a Law Library in Brooklyn, were made the special order for Monday. Mr. Dean introduced a bill taxing the entire capital of banks, notwithstanding that portions of the same may be invested in United States stocks.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Arabia*'s mails reached this City yesterday evening, and we give elsewhere our Paris and London correspondence, and such extracts from our files as we find of sufficient importance. Among the latter will be found an important opinion by Earl Russell regarding the recent seizures of British vessels.

The Harbor Defence Commission visited Jersey City Saturday, and witnessed an exhibition of the firing of the Tillinghast & Requa Rifled Battery—an invention commended to their attention by Mayor Opdyke, who is the President of the Commission. After the exhibition there was a collation, and brief speeches by Hon. Theodore E. Tomlinson, Alderman Hardy, Ex-Gov. Price, of New-Jersey, and Dr. Gardner, of New-York.

The final count of the vote cast on the Amended Constitution of Western Virginia has been made, and come up in the 39 counties heard from, 28,321 for the amendment and 572 against it. The Commissioners threw out, on account of informality, 422 votes that were cast in favor of the amendment, but rejected none that were against it. Ten counties it seems were not heard from. Either no elections were held in them, or the vote has failed to come to hand.

Gold Coin fell off 2 per cent. on Saturday. The Share market closed steady. Money in easy supply at 5 per cent. Exchange, 165@166 ⅌ cent.

Breadstuffs were in very moderate demand on Saturday at drooping prices. The principal inquiry for Provisions was for hog products, which were freely offered at, in some instances, easier rates. Cotton was quiet and declining. Hay, Sugars, Molasses, and East India Rice were in active request. A moderate business was transacted in Fish, Tallow, Whisky, and Clover Seed. Other articles were inactive. Light freight engagements were reported,—with 470 vessels of all classes in port.

The Anniversary of the Great Uprising.

Everything indicates a magnificent response to the call for the grand mass-meeting this afternoon, in commemoration of the first great stand made by the people against the rebellion. Lieut.-Gen. Scott—identified far beyond any other man living with the glory of American history—will preside, as the very embodiment of the ruling spirit of the hour. The occasion will be a new attestation to the Confederacy and to the whole civilized world that the Republic shall live.

We have been so much absorbed in current events that it requires some little effort to recall the scene presented two years ago. Within a week after the first gun fired by the rebels upon the flag above Sumter, the whole North, from the St. Croix to the St. Peter's—before so peaceful, so coolly intent upon its daily industries—was transformed into one broad scene of moving soldiery. Twenty millions of Americans were electrified with a common indignation at the outrages upon the National emblem, and every hamlet sent forth its true men to give their lives, if need be, for the salvation of their country. Patriotic devotion was the one dominating feeling everywhere. Old party divisions melted away and disappeared. Political aversions and prejudices, which had been growing and hardening for years, vanished like the mist of the morning. There was no longer a difference between the foreign-born and the native; the National spirit assimilated all blood. Every heart, of whatever lineage, vibrated with the same exalted determination. It was the Union that was in danger, and the very word seemed to have transfused itself through every soul, and, like some magic spell, to have wrought universal concord. The patriotism of that day was of the purest cast. There was no element of malignant passion in it. There was intensest indignation; but it belonged to the very highest qualities of the human soul. It stirred every noble impulse, every generous affection, every manly sentiment, every righteous principle. The people felt as if they were going forth to do battle for law against lawlessness, for Government against rebellion, for good faith against treason, for order, prosperity and glory against confusion, humiliation and ruin—as if they had been called by the very voice of Heaven to go to the defence of the priceless heritage won by their fathers. No action could have had a grander motive,—no duty a more solemn sanction.

Before that great uprising, it was believed by all of the enemies of our institutions tha the old national spirit was perishing out of the hearts of our people—that the passion for money-getting was operating as a canker fatal to patriotism and every heroic sentiment. Carlyle merely embodied a prevalent European feeling when he exclaimed: "My friend, brag not yet of our American cousins! *Their quantity of cotton, dollars, industry and* resources, I believe to be almost unspeakable; but I can by no means worship the like of these. What great human soul, what great thought, what great noble thing that one could worship or loyally admire, has been produced there? None! The American cousins have yet done none of these things." But we have been proving that under all this hard work and rage for material progress and development, there has been a capacity, nowhere excelled, for great actions and great sacrifices—that love of country may grow as intensely here, and inspire as pure an enthusiasm, as high a sense of duty, as noble a pride, as genuine a spirit of glory and emulation, as among any people that have ever figured in history.

It was the prevailing idea throughout the Confederacy that the sudden movement of the North was simply a transient burst of excitement. The Richmond *Examiner* commented upon the great Union-square meeting in the following style:

"The *furore* of war which absorbs the North to that degree that Yankees have ceased to calculate, *will not and cannot be a long-lived sentiment*. Invasion of the South is simply *la mode*, the fashion, the excitement of the hour. Just as they ran mad after Jenny Lind, the Japanese Tommy, Kossuth, Morus Multicaulis, Spirit Rappings, and every other new bubble, so they now unite in the great delirium of civil war, and intoxicate their brains with thoughts of blood and plunder. When all the individuals of a nation have been occupied from their birth with ledgers and cash-books, dollars and cents, the hum-drum existence of trade or traffic, a 'sensation' becomes a necessity to their mental constitution. No people on earth need temporary excitement like the Yankees, are more eager to get it, or will pay more for it. Their newspapers, their books, their theatres, their cities, furnish daily illustrations of their thirst after excitement. *But it never lasts long*. The taste is gratified, the want supplied, and Yankees become Yankees again until the next season. Once used, they never take up the cast-off fashion, and that which ran them mad with coarse and gregarious enthusiasm, becomes in a few weeks mere *caput mortuum*, stale champagne, old clothes. * * * The tremendous outburst of ferocity that we witness in the Northern States is simply the repetition of one of the most common traits of their national character. It is the fashion of the day, the humbug of the hour, and it will cease as suddenly as it has commenced. Like straw on fire, the periodical sensations of the North make a great flame, but to sink to the ashes and the dust of indifference as swiftly as they sprung. In three or four weeks the superfluous gun will be stale, and Yankees will be Yankees again."

This, as contrasted with the reality, makes rather rich reading now; yet, coming from the "wild asses" which from the beginning have "fed upon the east wind," it has no special significance. But the delusion that the North was simply indulging a big sensation, to be speedily followed by a ridiculous collapse, pervaded Europe likewise; and had very much to do with the unseemly haste of its leading Governments to give the rebellion the *status* of a belligerent Power. By this time they have been pretty effectually undeceived, both in Dixie and over the water. The immense sums which have continued to flow into the National Treasury, the vast armies which have been raised, the national conscription which has been provided for by the representatives of the people, the unexampled powers which have been conferred upon the President, the exhibition of a crushing public opinion against factions, and against all plans for any peace not involving absolute submission—all these developments have done very much to enlighten all parties in regard to the real nature of the case. It begins to be understood that the North engages in this struggle on principle, and not in passion; and that it will submit to any sacrifice sooner than abandon its righteous purpose. Whenever this conviction becomes fixed, and it is every where recognized as a certainty that the loyal people will sooner die than give up this nation, the rebellion from that day will languish, and all European sympathy with it will exhale. The *persistency* of the North has been the only doubtful element in the calculation of the issue of this struggle; for, of the vastly superior power of the North, there never has been a question. The meeting to-day will be not only a commemoration, but a ratification. It will formally certify to the world that we stand where we stood two years ago, and mean to stand there to the end.

The Taking of Charleston.

It seems to be the general belief that the attack upon Charleston will not be at once renewed. We trust this expectation will prove to be well-founded. We have more than once pointed out in these columns that nothing would be gained, in a military point of view, by the capture of Charleston, beyond the complete closing of the port to Confederate supplies. Even if our iron-clads had destroyed or silenced all the forts and batteries, and bombarded the town into submission, the great and grave fact of the war, the presence in the field of at least three large rebel armies, well organized, well disciplined, and full of fight, would still remain to be disposed of.

The injury we have sustained by the failure of the recent attack is, in reality, an injury to our *feelings* solely. There is not a man or woman at the North, of whatever party, whose soul the fall of Charleston would not have gratified. If the city had fallen, justice would have been done on the real originators of the war; the righteous indignation of the North would have been satisfied, and a certain amount of terror would have been struck into the heart of the Confederacy. But as all these things might have happened and yet have left us as far off from the end of the struggle as ever, their failure to happen is no substantial loss. It is no doubt a good thing for us to be elated, and it is also a good thing for us for the enemy to be depressed. But, then, elation and depression are in their very nature evanescent. The rebels would have in a few weeks got over the loss of Charleston, just as they have got over the loss of Fort Donelson, and New-Orleans, and Hilton Head. And we should in a few weeks have got over our elation. We should have achieved by our success one, and only one, military result, and that would be the complete closing of the port to contraband of war. But, in our opinion, the importance even of this is overrated. With such a blockade as has been in force for the last nine months, a chance cargo is all that gets in, and the idea that this can exercise any serious influence upon the fortunes of such a war as this, will not be entertained by those who are really familiar with the tremendous wear and tear and waste involved in the vigorous conduct of a single campaign.

Moreover, it must not be forgotten that the scarcity from which they have all along suffered, and which will do more than anything else to bring them to their knees, is a scarcity which their friends abroad cannot supply, as it is a scarcity, not of arms, but of *food*. To increase this, we have only to drive their armies back into the Cotton States; but the occupation of cities will not affect it in the least; for corn does not grow on sidewalks, and hogs are not generally raised in front parlors.

The fact is, that this hankering of the public for the capture of the rebel cities, natural as it is, has been the curse of the war. It derives no support from strategy, because no Southern city is a great political centre like Paris, the fall of which carries the nation with it. The mischief it has done in diverting the attention of the Government and of the nation from the real objects of the war, has been incalculable. Whoever started it has as much to answer for as the originator of the "Anaconda theory" or the discoverer of McClellan's "military genius." We have gone on "occupying," and "landing," and "expeditionizing," and "detaching," till our armies are scattered all over the continent in driblets. These any vigorous partisan leader can overwhelm in a night—while at the points at which we ought to be irresistible, we are held in pitiful check by forces at the most no greater than our own.

Our shame and sorrow lies, we repeat, not in the fact that the rebels hold Charleston, or Savannah, or Mobile, or Galveston, but in the fact that Lee dares to be in the field with 100,000 men, within two days' march of Washington; that Bragg is intrenching himself with a like number at Tullahoma. Whenever we have annihilated these, Charleston, and all other Southern cities, will fall into our hands without the firing of a single shot, but not one minute sooner.

Famine at the South.

In spite of all the efforts of Confederate journals North and South to conceal the fact, or deprive it of importance, no doubt remains that very serious *bread riots* have taken place in Richmond and other Southern towns. In these riots the women have been the leaders; and that fact alone proves that absolute hunger must have been the cause of them. Women do not get up street riots, break open provision shops, and pillage bakeries and flour stores from political sympathies, nor from resentment against high prices. When their children are in peril of starvation, they become capable of anything. Nothing short of that extremity can have provoked the demonstrations admitted by the rebel papers to have taken place in Richmond, in Raleigh, in Salisbury and many other Southern towns.

In each of these cases the rioters were women—"mostly soldiers' wives," say the North Carolina papers, that give account of the latest transactions. And these papers, more honest than those at Richmond, candidly admit that the women were prompted by hunger, their spirit sharpened, perhaps, by "hatred against speculators." The women armed themselves with hatchets and axes, broke open stores that were not willingly opened to them, and took barrels of salt, flour and molasses, which they had hauled to the market-house, and divided equally between those who needed it. This was a real hunger-riot, and no cloak for indiscriminate robbery, as pretended at Richmond. The Raleigh, N. C., *Standard*, in giving an account of it, exclaims with feeling, and with despair: "Bread riots have commenced, and where they will end God only knows."

We do not wish nor expect to create hopes of advantage over the rebellion by the mere representation of scarcity of provisions in the South. The best reliance—as it is, indeed, the only one—that a wise and powerful Government should have, is the arm of military power delivering irresistible blows upon the enemy in the field. But it is certainly sound policy to consider the physical condition of the enemy we are contending with, and to take advantage of any moment of weakness and exhaustion that may come upon him. That time with the rebels we surely believe is *now*. We have cumulative evidence that a scarcity of food never before paralleled exists in the South, that is weakening the rebel army, disturbing the rebel rulers, and upturning the most inveterate traditions and usages of Southern Society. This is the time, then, to press our armies upon the enemy, and still further disturb and disorganize his agriculture. Two months hence it may be too late. He may have then harvested his crops and passed the point of famine.

The Sheriff's Auctioneering Job.—We publish this morning the *third* card extracted from parties concerned by our recent comments on the auctioneering job of Sheriff Lynch. Every important statement in that article is admitted on all sides to be true. Mr. Woon's counsel, whose letter we publish this morning, affirms their truth in explicit terms. We respectfully submit to the Bar of this City and to the Governor of the State, that the matter of those charges is too serious to be overlooked.

The Sheriff of New-York is called upon to levy on the goods of judgment debtors, and to sell them at auction for the payment of their debts. It is his duty under the statute to do this without any additional charge, nor has he the slightest authority of law for levying fees under the name of commissions, or under any other pretence whatever. Yet, it seems that the first thing done by Sheriff Lynch upon taking possession of his office was to create the office of auctioneer, and appoint to fill it a man who never was an auctioneer, and who forthwith sold it to another man, who was to do the work and divide the profits with those who had given him the job. We do not expect any portion of the community to be startled by the exposure of so flagrant a fraud. Unfortunately, such shameless transactions have become far too common with our officials, to excite surprise, and much less indignation. It is barely possible, however, that this case may be so barefaced and transparent a swindle as to command the attention of unhappy clients, whose lawyers have permitted them to be thus remorselessly plundered for the benefit of the Sheriff or his political hangers on.

It is stated by one of the counsel employed in this case that this abuse has prevailed from time immemorial. Nothing is more likely. But this constitutes an additional reason why it should be broken up.

An Important Opinion.—The opinion of Earl Russell on the seizures of British vessels by our cruisers will attract attention. It is fairer and juster than might have been anticipated. The affair of the *Peterhoff* is not specially mentioned in it, but it was probably primarily called out by that case, as it is of as late a date as the 3d instant. His positions briefly are, that our Government has no right to seize English vessels sailing *bona fide* between a British port and Matamoras or Vera Cruz, unless such vessels attempt to touch at some blockaded port, or are carriers of contraband for the rebels. But, the British Government cannot claim for vessels navigating between Great Britain and the ports of Mexico, adjacent to our coast, any general exemption from the belligerent right of visitation by our cruisers. After these negative statements, he affirms that it is the right of the belligerent to capture all vessels reasonably suspected of violating international law, by carrying contraband, or attempting to run the blockade under cover of a lawful voyage; and that the belligerents in this war cannot be denied the exercise of those rights which have always been claimed by England herself. These sentiments we believe to accord with British precedent, as well as with justice and international law; and we are glad to witness their expression at this moment by the Foreign Office.

The Escape of Gen. Foster.—The news has been received that Gen. Foster, on board of a steamer, has successfully run the batteries of the rebels below Little Washington, and has arrived at Newbern. The fire of the enemy upon the vessel was deadly, and the forfeit of several lives was paid in achieving the deliverance of the Commander of the Department.

There may be, at first, in some minds, a feeling of reproach toward Gen. Foster for having left the brave little garrison environed by the enemy at Little Washington. But his course was justifiable. He was not in immediate command of the garrison when the town was surrounded. His headquarters were at Newbern, and he was making a visit merely to Washington to look after its defences, when it was surrounded by the enemy. It was doubtless fortunate he was there. His presence encouraged the troops, and his skill made good their preparations for an effectual defence.

All available purposes were accomplished. The place was made safe against the siege. It was supplied with provisions and ammunition, and any minor officer of courage now can hold it. It was most fit, therefore, that Gen. Foster should escape if possible from his imprisonment, return to the Headquarters of his Department, and organize for the permanent raising of the siege, and the chastisement of the enemy.

The Death of Lieut.-Col. Kimball.—We publish in another column a letter from Gen. Corcoran, explaining the circumstances under which Lieut.-Col. Kimball, of the Ninth New-York Regiment, met his death. It seems from this statement that Col. K. was not in the discharge of any official duty when he demanded the countersign of Gen. C., and that he refused, with great excitement and insolence of manner, to make any explanation or give any information as to the reason of his demand. We take it for granted the whole matter will receive inquiry at the hands of a military court. This is demanded alike by the importance of the case and by the state of public feeling in regard to it.

AMUSEMENTS.

To-night is the last of Max Maretzek's season of opera at the Academy. Appropriately the season closes with a benefit to the new and really admirable tenor whom Mr. Maretzek has done the New-York public the pleasure of introducing to its notice and consideration. Signor Mazzolini has in the short time he has been here earned an enviable reputation—a reputation which will compete in the memory of opera-goers with that of Salvi and Bettini. Less cultivated than the one, not so great as the other, he is more dramatic than either, and is withal an artist of great accomplishments and pleasant, unassuming demeanor. In his honor the vast extent of the Academy ought to and will be crowded. The entertainment for the occasion is Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera," in which the principal parts will be sustained by Mazzolini himself, Madame Guerrazzi, Mlle. Brignoli, Mlle. Sulzer and Signori Beltini and Colletti. Max Maretzek will conduct in person. After "Il Ballo," Mazzolini will sing in costume the grand *scena* composed expressly for him by Pasani, and called "The Garibaldian." This patriotic effort must unquestionably call forth the wildest demonstrations of enthusiasm.

Mlle. Camilla Urso, the talented lady-violinist, gives a concert at Irving Hall next Monday, the 27th inst. She will be assisted by some of the first vocal and instrumental artists of the day.

Mr. Gottschalk's last concert is announced for this evening at Irving Hall. The distinguished pianist plays, with Miss Eugenie Barkhausen, Miss Louise Knowlesberg and Miss Emmina Carreras, the famous march from "Tannhauser," arranged for four pianos, and with Miss Carreras, Thalberg's charming "Norma" Duet. Mr. Wm. Castle will sing Gottschalk's "Mountaineer's Song," and Miss Fanny Rimbell and others will assist in interpreting further features of a singularly varied and attractive programme.

The grand complimentary concert to Drum-Major David Graham, of the Seventh Regiment, comes off to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music. Miss Maria Anderson and Mr. S. C. Campbell are the leading vocalists, and Herrmann Sommermann and Dragwa the chief instrumentalists for the occasion. The accompaniments will be by Grafulla's celebrated Band. With the "Seventh" at his back, Drum-Major Graham is pretty sure to secure such a testimonial as he deserves.

Mason and Thomas' concert, at Dodworth's Hall to-morrow, is certain to be one of the most enjoyable events of the musical season. This is the sixth and last *soirée* of their eighth season. They will receive the aid of Mr. Andrew Kreissman, tenor, and of Mr. Henry C. Timm. The concert commences at 8 P. M.

With respect to the regular theatres the announcements are, at Wallack's, "My Noble Son-in-law" to-night, Wednesday and Friday, "The Fine Old English Gentleman" and "Americans in Paris" on Tuesday, "Follies of a Night" and "Sweethearts and Wives" on Thursday, and "Masks and Faces" on Saturday; at Niblo's Mazilda Heron in a new version of Miss Braddon's novel of "Aurora Floyd"—produced to-night and sure to run through the week; at the Winter Garden, Miss Lucille Western in the "The French Spy;" at Laura Keene's, "The Colleen Bawn" and "The Jolly Jack Tars," and at the Theatre Francais "Nos Intimes" ("Bosom Friends") this evening, with some other attractive pieces on Thursday and Saturday.

Gottschalk's Concert in Brooklyn.—On Tuesday night Mr. Gottschalk will give the second in a series of concerts, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. He will be assisted by Mlle. Louise Vivien, Mme. Patti-Strakosch, Mr. Wm. Castle, and Mr. J. R. Thomas. Miss Eugenie Barkhausen will perform with Mr. Gottschalk his well-known Trovatore duett for two pianos. The programme is rich, and will well repay the attention of the lovers of music, and the admirers of Mr. Gottschalk, of whom so many reside in Brooklyn, over the water.

Barnum's Museum.—Mr. Barnum has at length got rid of his troublesome Indians, and for a day or two falls back upon his legitimate $50,000 Nutt, little Minnie, the "What is It," and the several millions of curiosities. The famous band of Utes will be here in a few days, with scalps and locks of hair, and finger rings of bone, and all that sort of thing, following which is a dog show, and after that a baby show. For the two latter, all the breeders of dogs, and the mothers of exhibitable children are in an active state of preparation, and great times are anticipated by those who propose to struggle for either class of premiums.

German Opera in Brooklyn.

Mr. Carl Anschutz, with an energy only surpassed by the gravity of the undertaking, has attempted a second season of German opera in the City of Churches. The works given were Beethoven's grand "Fidelio," Flotow's charming "Martha," and "Der Freischutz." The casts included the well-known names of Mme. Johannsen and Mme. Von Berkel, and Messrs. Quint, Wehrlich, Graff and Hase, with an efficient and well-trained orchestra, and a chorus composed of excellent singers, members of the Liederkranz and other German institutions, the whole being under the able conduction of Mr. Anschutz, and the low price at fifty cents charged for admission. "The Fidelio" had a good-sized audience present, the "Martha" not so many, and "Der Freischutz," probably on account of the red devils, the wire goblins and the fireworks, a somewhat better house than either of its predecessors. Consequently, the manager closed the week with a heavy balance against him; the chances are in the dumps, from obvious causes, and the long list of operatic failures is increased by one. By good rights, the people of Brooklyn should encourage forward be induced by honest managers, and be visited only by the charlatans who, from time to time, treat them with mutilated operas, second rate stagers and double prices; but Mr. Anschutz, whose zeal, think heaven, is above his pocket, proposes to give them another chance to encourage honest merit and faithful service. To-night "Fra Diavolo," Wednesday "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and on Friday "Joseph and his Brethren," will be given with the same artists, the same strong chorus, the same great orchestra, and at the same low prices, a fine ballet troupe being thrown in gratis. We trust the people of Brooklyn, than whom no one is more familiar with works of merit, and before whom no humbug can without detection appear, will evince by a generous patronage their appreciation of Mr. Anschutz's fidelity, enterprise and generosity—for that he is faithful his works prove, that he is enterprising his renewal of what has thus far proven a disaster affirms, and that he is generous his disposition to overlook the repeated slights imposed upon him by the most intelligent of people certainly establishes. If with the attractions presented by the manager in this instance do not succeed in arousing a spirit of enthusiasm in Brooklyn operatic and musical circles, we shall be greatly disappointed, and that city will forever more be given up.

The Brooklyn Philharmonic.

CLOSE OF THE SIXTH SEASON, 1862-63.

On Saturday night the sixth season of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, under the competent management of Mr. Lurenz B. Wenzel, was brought to a successful termination by the giving of the fifth concert of the current season. The house was, as it always is, crowded, the night being fair and the Spring bonnets of every household having ere that time been bought and trimmed and made presentable. The programmes of these concerts are always most entertaining, evincing a thorough familiarity on the part of the writer with the hidden gems of musical composition, combined with a happy appreciation of the popular mood and want.

The orchestral pieces were Beethoven's third symphony, in E flat; Hiller's overture to "A Dream on Christmas Eve," and Rossini's overture "Guillaume Tell." Of the five movements of the symphony, the second (*Scherzo moderato*) was the most fully given, and, although the fifth (*Finale molto vivace*) secured an equal share of critical applause, was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The others, under the skillful baton of Mr. Eurenz, were rendered with precision and effect. Mlle. Corotani, Bernoni and Signori Beltini furnished the vocalization of the evening—the lady giving sweetly the "Cavatina de Somnambula," and Beltini gaining an ovationary encore in the "Aria de Lucia." In the "Duett from Trovatore," owing to non-rehearsal, they barely saved an absolute failure. Mr. Mills, pianist, played with Miss Finnegan, a Brooklyn *dilettante*, an "Andante and Variations for two Pianos, by Kunze." The selection was unfortunate, the piece being admirably adapted to the narrower limits of the concert room, and the attention of a critical audience, but far from a popular work. Miss Finnegan has a quick ear, a firm touch, a clear perception and great feeling qualities, which warrant her in appearing in public, and which will doubtless secure for her a reputation beyond the confines of our sister city, where only she has, as yet, been appreciated.

The financial condition of the Society is good. It has given three choral concerts, and believes in the wholesome doctrine of encouraging native talent, that we may in time succeed in producing something meritorious and equal to the efforts of authors in other than the musical vein.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of Gen. Foster in Newbern.

He Runs the Rebel Batteries Below Little Washington in Broad Daylight.

By the arrival of the United States steam transport *Ellen S. Terry*, Capt. Chase, at this port last night, we have advices from Newbern, N. C., to the 16th inst.

Gen. Foster arrived in Newbern, N. C., at 9 P. M. on Wednesday, from Washington, N. C., which place he left on Tuesday morning, at 5½ o'clock. It will be seen that he ran the rebel batteries in broad daylight. His pilot was killed at the wheel. Only one other man, a negro deck-hand, was wounded—having his arm shot away.

Over 200 shot and shells were fired at his vessel, besides volleys of muskets and small arms. Sixteen cannon-shot took effect in the steamer.

The reinforcements at Washington consists of the Fifth Rhode Island regiment.

Gen. Heckman's Brigade was arriving at Newbern when the *Terry* left.

Affairs in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Sunday, April 19.

A large Union meeting was held yesterday at Hamilton, O., addressed by Gen. Burnside, Henry Winter Davis and Govs. Morton and Tod.

There was much excitement in the City to-night, caused by a negro knocking down a crippled soldier on Broadway, near Sixth-street. An excited crowd gathered in the locality, and several negroes were badly beaten.

Union Meeting at Faneuil Hall, Boston.

Boston, Saturday, April 18.

Faneuil Hall was crowded to-night to hear Gen. Hamilton, of Texas. Prof. Parsons, of Cambridge, presided, and Gov. Andrew and many leading men were present. The audience listened attentively for two hours to Gen. Hamilton in an earnest war and Anti-Slavery address. Gen. Nye, of Nevada, followed in a shorter speech.

Excitement in Nashville.

Nashville, Sunday, April 19.

There was a great excitement created in this city to-night by the rumored attack by the Confederates under Van Dorn. The Ordnance Department has issued arms to all employes in the Quartermaster's Department, by order of Gen. Rosecrans.

Navigation of the Penobscot.

Bangor, Me., Sunday, April 19.

The ice passed through Hampden Narrows this afternoon, and the Penobscot is now open.

Canadian Affairs.—We are informed that a Crown Patent for the lucrative position of Queen's Printer in Canada is about to issue in favor of Hon. Malcolm Cameron. The patent was previously held by the late Mr. Desbarats, and it has been supposed to bring between $15,000 and $20,000 of clear profit annually. Mr. Cameron, the recipient of this Crown favor, has been an active and distinguished public man in Canada for many years. He is known to very many in this country as a powerful Temperance advocate; and more recently he has been distinguished as one of the few public men of the Province who take a liberal and just view of the American war. Mr. Cameron, we believe, was recently offered a Colonial Governorship, but he prefers remaining in his native country, even in a position of less distinction. The appointment appears to be everywhere regarded as a well-deserved recognition of public services, extending over thirty-five years.

Death of Mayor Johnston, of Hoboken.—Hon. John R. Johnston, Mayor of Hoboken, died early on Saturday morning, after a protracted illness, in the 67th year of his age. Mayor Johnston was an upright man, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from Trinity Church, and will be attended by the City authorities.

Charged with Murder.—Edward Moran was yesterday brought before Justice Dowling, at the Lower Police Court, on the charge of murder. Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, made an affidavit to the effect that in July last the accused was guilty of taking the life of Ellen Kearns, at No. 93 Baxter-street, by knocking her down a flight of stairs. The accused, immediately after the occurrence, left for the army, where he has been up to a day or two since, when he was arrested in this City. The Justice committed him to the Tombs.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

Reports from Suffolk and Williamsburgh.

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Sunday, April 19.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Friday last publishes the report that Gen. LONGSTREET has surrounded four forces at Suffolk, cutting off their communication with Norfolk. The *Dispatch*, however, discredits the story, and also a rumor that the whole of our forces have been captured from the Peninsula. The *Dispatch* reports that Gen. WISE has occupied Fort Magruder with one thousand prisoners—the *Dispatch* credits this, but it is of course untrue.

The following has probably a foundation.

"As a result of the fight at Kelly's Ford on Tuesday last, twenty Yankee prisoners were brought to this city by Central train yesterday evening, and lodged in Libby Prison. It seems that the enemy were repulsed five successive times in their efforts to cross the river, and finally gave up the undertaking; their loss is estimated from twenty-five to thirty in killed and wounded, besides those captured and brought down last night; our loss was one horse killed and one soldier slightly wounded. Everything was quiet at the ford yesterday morning."

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Thursday, April 16.

The enemy's troops at Lake Providence have moved down to Vicksburgh and Grenada. Travellers report that there was a universal opinion at Memphis that boats going up to Vicksburgh was a ruse. A heavy movement commenced on Thursday.

VICKSBURGH, Tuesday, April 14.

All quiet here. One transport with troops left the fleet this morning. Many tents and a dozen transports are still in sight.

JACKSON, Tuesday, April 14.

A large force was observed last night above Vicksburgh, supposed to have been caused by the burning of transports.

VICKSBURGH, via MEMPHIS, Thursday, April 16.

The fleet is still in sight across the river. The Yankees have abandoned the Yurquiona expedition. The Yankee cavalry entered New-Carthage last week, and are still in possession of the place.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 19.

PROVOST-MARSHALS.

Hon. WM. B. LEMAN, of the First Pennsylvania Congressional District, a man of wealth, culture and high social position, has consented to accept the office and perform the duties of Provost-Marshal.

At least fifteen of the Pennsylvannia Districts will have as Marshals soldiers wounded in the field, intelligent enough to explain and defend the Enrollment act, and so discreet as to enforce it without giving offence. The policy of appointing wounded soldiers of superior character, it is understood, will govern the department.

A SECRET ORGANIZATION IN MARYLAND.

Ex-Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, not here, states that a secret organization has been unearthed in one of the counties of that State, sworn to join the Confederates at a favorable opportunity.

A SCENE IN THE WAR OFFICE.

The War Department was made dramatic yesterday by an Irish woman, of amazonian siz, and heart as loyal as brave, who came under the auspices of Gen. SCHENCK, to present to Secretary STANTON the American flag pulled down by Col. MILES at Harper's Ferry when that post was surrendered to the rebels. "How did you secure this, my excellent woman?" "Sure, Sir, I just lifted my clothes, and wrapped it round me here, just as they flocked into the parade." The Secretary, after thanking her as her devotion deserved, ordered $50 to be paid to the brave woman.

AN OUTRAGE BY MOSBY'S GUERRILLAS.

Yesterday morning at daylight, the rebel cavalry—some of Mosby's force—took Mr. SHERMAN from his house, near Drainesville, and, accusing him of giving information to the Federals, hung him. It is about time that the Government should take some action on such affairs as this.

UNION OFFICERS TO BE EXECUTED.

A refugee from Richmond who arrived here to-day says that before leaving that city he was informed by one of Gen. WISE'S aides that three Union officers were confined in the Libby Prison under sentence of death. He could not ascertain their names.

EXTENSIVE GOLD DISCOVERIES.

A late letter from Southern California says that within a radius of sixty miles of Fort Yuma, in the southeastern portion of the State, the most astonishing discoveries of gold, silver, copper, quicksilver, and other minerals, have recently been made. Emigration from the northern and central portions of the State is rapidly setting in. The newly-discovered mines, it is said, far surpass in richness any yet opened on the American continent.

SENTENCES DISAPPROVED.

The proceedings of courts-martial in the cases of Privates JAMES O'NEILL, Co. H, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and HENRY ALEXANDER, Co. K, Ninety-fifth New-York Volunteers, convicted and sentenced to be shot for desertion, have been disapproved by Gen. HOOKER, on account of irregularities, and the men returned to duty in their regiments.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.

DANIEL G. MAJOR, late United States Astronomer and Examiner of Indian Boundary Surveys, has entered into contract with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to establish by a series of astronomical observations the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude between the Columbia and Snake Rivers, constituting a part of the State boundary line between Oregon and Washington Territory. The line is to be established and surveyed the present season.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 19.

THE CASE OF THE PETEROFF.

It is understood that the case of the prize steamer *Peteroff* is to be left to the jurisdiction of the Court now having it in charge, without interference from Washington.

GOV. JOHNSON.

Gov. JOHNSON having nearly completed the official business which brought hither, will soon return to Tennessee.

GEN. SHIELDS.

It may not be generally known that Gen SHIELDS was several weeks ago ordered to report to Gen. WATSON for service in the Department of the Pacific.

HON. R. J. WALKER.

Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER has gone to Europe, partly in behalf of the Quicksilver Mining Company, to assert its claim in a suit against Baron FRENZEL, who represents the company now in possession of the mines. He also will act as agent of this Government for the purpose of effecting arrangements to secure uniform weights and measures of coin, so as to be equal in weights and measures between the United States and Britain, and thus equalize exchanges for the convenience of commerce, as recommended in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. His business is not, as stated, on the subject of loans. Mr. ASPINWALL is in Europe, it is understood, on business connected with the Navy Department.

A CHANGE.

Col. ARGALUS THOMPSON, of New-York, Inspector of the Army of the Potomac at headquarters, has been relieved from duty with Gen. HOOKER, and placed in command of the important post of Aquia, Va.

CIVILIANS EXCHANGED.

All the civilians lately released from Southern prisons, and sent North on their parole, have been exchanged.

The Auctioneering of the Sheriff—Card from Mr. Wood's Counsel.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of the 17th inst. you devoted a column of editorial matter to the case of HENRY WOOD. With the conclusions formed and expressed by you in your article of that day, I have nothing now to say. You made no misstatement of facts. On the 15th inst. you published the card of Mr. SHERMAN, who was the counsel for Mr. HENRY WOOD in "obtaining the injunction" against Mr. HENRY, but signature for himself, who was not a party to the controversy, and had no opportunity to answer—has no foundation in truth." In your paper of to-day, Mr. HENRY publishes his card, to the effect that you are mistaken in saying that Mr. WOOD prayed for an injunction and receiver, and that his prayer was granted. He says that he prayed for and obtained the order. In his answer, Mr. WOOD prays for a receiver, and "that said plaintiff, during the pendency of this action, be restrained from collecting any debts due to said concern, or in anywise intermeddling with the affairs of property of said firm." The language of the order is, "that, during the pendency of this action, both parties be enjoined," and "they are hereby enjoined" &c. I presume that Mr. HENRY does not mean to have it understood that he was put under injunction upon his own motion. The truth is, that both parties asked for a receiver, and each for an injunction as against the other, and the Court granted both applications. As counsel for Mr. WOOD, I made no charges against the Sheriff except such as my duty to my client required me to make, and such, too, as I was justified in making, upon Mr. WOOD'S own answer, and the affidavit of JAMES E. HALSEY, a former book-keeper of HENRY WOOD & Co., both of which are on file with the Clerk of the Court and open to public inspection. Your article headed "A Straw in the Wind—The Way We are Drifting," in its statement of facts, is supported by the papers on file which were used upon the motion. Furthermore, if the charges thus made were untrue, why did Mr. JOHNSON wait one week, and until after the decision of the motion, before entering his protest in behalf of the Sheriff. He was referred, by the affidavit of HALSEY, to the books of HENRY WOOD & Co., then in the possession of his client, as showing that a portion of the ten per cent. of auctioneers commissions were paid over to some of the deputies of the Sheriff. If he had requested time to deny these charges, the Court, would have granted it—if not, I would. After HENRY WOOD had used every effort as an honorable man to have his matters in difference with Mr. HAZES settled by arbitration, I deemed it to be my duty to present, as his defence, the illegality of the whole scheme of auctioneering for the Sheriff, which has, it seems, prevailed in this City, in the language of the plaintiff's counsel, "from time immemorial." And, if in so doing, I have been instrumental in awakening public attention to the fact, that heretofore the Sheriffs of the City and County of New-York have allowed unfortunate judgment debtors in their hands to be bled to the tune of ten per cent. of their indebtedness beyond what the law tolerated under the pretence of auctioneers' commissions, I have no regrets to express, nor apologies to offer. The defence thus interposed will protect my client, as the results will show whenever we are fortunate enough to reach a trial.

Yours sincerely,

E. W. DODGE,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

Rogers & Raymond's

New Spring and Summer

JUVENILE FASHIONS.

Comprehending a boundless variety of everything dashing and elegant in

BOYS' CLOTHING,

Both for in-door and out-door wear, that

MOTHERS OF FINE TASTE

Can desire, are now ready, marked down to the

LOWEST PRICES,

At the CENTRAL FAMILY ESTABLISHMENT,

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Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivaled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston.

Sore Throat Specific.

One bottle MARYATHAN to cure any case of SORE THROAT, or the money refunded. Price 50 cents.

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And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Important and True.

Boswell & Warner's Colorific colors hair a handsome brown or black, without the use of wash or preparation. Ladies use it without trouble or entangling. Warranted the best and cheapest. Try it; you will use no other. J. C. Hualston's, No. 417 Broadway, and all druggists.

FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, General Agents, 63 John-st.

Paris, London and New-York Medical ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 76th edition, 400 pages, nearly 300 Engravings, cloth, upon Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Blood, &c., by M. LARMONT, physician and Surgeon. Consultation (by letter or in person,) at No. 647 Broadway (up stairs), New-York City. Mailed in sealed envelopes for $1.00, by E. Warner, No. 3 Vesey-st., Astor House, and S. Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope is Mailed, prepaid, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by HENRY CRAIG, 180 Centre-st., 2d floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Sold in Boston by Fowler & Wells, 308 Washington-st.; Low, 332; McFarland, cor. 23d-st.; Optical Inst., under Barnum's.

Croup! Croup!!—Another child saved. A. Webster, of South Farnsworth, writes April 4, 1863, that Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT has saved his child's life. It never fails if taken in time. Only 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only of No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

John H. Ackerman,
TAILOR,

Has removed to No. 769 Broadway, southwest corner of 8th-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or brown; natural, beautiful, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug, patent medicine and fancy goods stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

!!! Hats. Hats.—The new SPRING STYLES at WHITE'S are the GREAT ATTRACTION of the day. The new imperial, the soft, the military, &c., &c., all at No. 216 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines now supplied from office, No. 335 Broadway, corner 22d-st. Machines carefully repaired by J. T. ELLIS.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes—The best Fire-proof Safe in the world. Depot No. 160 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

COLLINS—OLIVER.—In this City, on Saturday, April 18, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 197 West 24th-st., by Rev. Alfred Cookman, JOSEPH W. COLLINS and MARY FRANCES, eldest daughter of John W. Oliver, all of this City. No cards.

MITCHELL—LOGGETT.—On Thursday, April 16, by Rev. Frederick G. Clark, SAMUEL E. L. MITCHELL, of Pelham, N. Y., to Miss CAROLINE H., daughter of Wm. F. Loggett, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

BEELY.—On Sunday, April 19, THOMAS, Jr., son of Rebecca and the late Thomas Beelby, aged 21 years, 3 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 232 7th-st., New-York.

BONTECOU.—On Sunday, April 19, HORATIO BEINNEARD, only son of Dr. E. R. and Susan Bontecou, aged 1 year, 8 months and 2 days.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

BROWN.—In Flatbush, on Saturday, April 18, BURR G. BROWN, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday, April 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CRANE.—At Livingston, N. J., on Tuesday, April 14, WILLIS ROOSEVELT, only child of Isaac S. and Mary T. Crane, aged 3 months.

COOPER.—On Sunday morning, April 19, FLORENCE ANNE, infant daughter of Frederic C. and Ann E. Cooper, aged 1 year and 20 days.

Little, fleeie, blue-eyed darling,
Treasure loaned by Heaven above,
Came she like a blessed angel,
Filling hearts with joy and love.

Like a cheerful sunbeam shedding
Light and gladness on her way,
Ever joyous, laughter-loving,
Turning darkness into day.

Now we listen, vainly listen,
For the sounds we used to hear,
For the merry childish laughter
And the pattering footsteps near.

Yet, beyond all earthly sorrow,
Where the flowers never die,
Now our little Florie liveth,
In that brighter home on high. A. C. M.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Mr. Thomas Cooper, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

COOKE.—On Friday, April 17, at his residence, South Boston, L. J., JOHN P. COOKE, formerly of this City, in the 63d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother-in-law, Dr. Cooke, and of his son and son-in-law, Rev. Dr. Cooke, Dr. Harrison Hunter and William J. Hoppin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his former residence, No. 23 32d-st., this day, (Monday,) the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Kelso *Chronicle* will please copy.

HAY.—At Rahway, N. J., on Friday, April 17, APPLEBY, son of Thomas and Mary Hay, aged 7 years, 3 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 22 Rennsen-st., on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—In Hoboken, on Saturday morning, April 18, JOHN E. JOHNSON, Mayor of the City of Hoboken, N. J., aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Monday, April 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Trinity Church, Hoboken, without further invitation.

KELSO.—On Sunday morning, April 19, HELEN, widow of James Kelso, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, John S. Kelso, No. 38 West 27th-st., on Tuesday, at 4 P. M.

HYAM.—In this City, on Friday evening, April 17, of a lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH A. MYER, widow of Lysander Myer, late of Kingston, N. Y., and only daughter of Judge J. Mitchell, of Athens, N. Y., aged 35 years.

Her remains will be taken to Athens for interment.

QUACKENBOS.—On Thursday evening, April 16, of albuminuria, at the residence of his father, No. 141 Clinton-st., place, WILLIAM CLARENCE, eldest son of Nicholas and Kate E. Quackenbos, aged 9 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, Hugh Maxwell, Esq., are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

TRACY.—At Tarrytown, on Friday, April 16, ELIZABETH D. TRACY, wife of M. C. Tracy, and daughter of Robert Dunlap, aged 31 years, 9 months and 16 days.

Funeral from her late residence, Tarrytown, on Tuesday, April 21, at 11 o'clock A. M.

THOMPSON.—On Sunday, April 19, after a short and severe illness, JOHN, only child of Josephine and the late William Thompson, aged 4 years, 1 month and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, 48 Greenwich-st.

VAN VORHEES.—On Sunday, April 19, of disease of the heart, Mrs. CORNELIA VAN VORHEES, aged 79 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the house of her son-in-law, Dr. Joel Shew, No. 258 Fifth-ave., on Monday, (Monday,) the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

WIGGIN.—At Rye, on Saturday, April 18, EMILY, infant daughter of Augustus and Ann E. Wiggin.

WEST.—In Danbury, Conn., on Thursday, April 16, Col. E. MOSS WEST, in the 80th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 231.—April 18, 1863.

16, 53, 28, 58, 17, 60, 52, 78, 8, 19, 2, 44, 7.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 233.—April 18, 1863.

10, 72, 45, 74, 64, 42, 5, 38, 7, 61, 29, 40, 35.

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E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. of Broome-st.

THE SUMMER MOON WAS SHINING,

All in the purple sky,
My wife and I we tossed about,
And could not close an eye.
I cursed and swore, she scolded me
All through the weary night,
But 'twas enough to vex a saint,
The bed-bugs' savage bite.
You may be sure I certain went
Next morn to Lyon's store,
And home in joyful triumph I
Th' Magnetic Powder bore,
Which quickly slaughtered every bug,
Mosquito roach and flea.

LYON'S POWDER kills all insects. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere. DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

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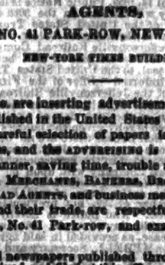
They are arranged in papers like pins, and they do not spoil or rust like needles packed in the usual style.



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Nos. 23 & 25 Park-place,
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In consequence of the failing off in our wholesale business, we offer our manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

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125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk, Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

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A large assortment of window shades, of new and elegant styles, for sale to the trade; terms low. THOMAS FOULER, No. 25 Liberty-st.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Pulse Exploder and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, almost five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed entirely on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most contracted ear passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

From the New-York Evening Express, Feb. 16, 1863.

SENSATION AMONG THE DEAF.—The unrivaled skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg, the far-famed Oculist and Aurist, of No. 816 Broadway, has made quite a sensation among the Deaf and Blind by his wonderful cures, which attract the Deaf, Blind and those suffering from Chronic Catarrh, from all parts of the Union to his office. The number of his certificates of really wonderful cures swells daily. For the benefit of sufferers, we submit the following, which requires no comment:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,
No. 12 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for years afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of wax, mixed with congealed blood, which caused the pain instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor:* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ears, I give me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear distinctly and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,

A. McDONALD REYNOLDS,
Captain Marines, United States.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from chronic nasal CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was the consumption. Having heard of the cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

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816

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They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera-Morbus.
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They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons.

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Warranted to fit, and to be

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Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

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I have just completed my extensive stock of Spring Clothing, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.

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In preparation, and will shortly be issued in Album form, a beautiful collection of SNOW FLAKES, with choice descriptive reading matter.

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

Godey will publish fashions in each future number furnished him by the house of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New-York, in addition to his other colored fashions. Ladies will now have an opportunity, never before given, of having the latest fashions from the greatest importer in America. This arrangement is only made with the LADY'S BOOK. No other magazine will share in this advantage.

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Spring fashions besides those in the colored plates are also in the Book—five full-length figures. The latest Parisian styles of Headdresses; seven of them are in this number. Children's Spring Costumes, Braiding and Embroidery Patterns, and a Fancy Tidy.

In particular send read "A Morning at Stewart's," by Alice B. Haven, and "Rusks," by Marion Harland.

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THEIR SUFFERINGS AND THEIR FAITHFULNESS

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Mr. and Mrs. GEN. TOM THUMB in WEDDING DRESS ... price 25 cts.
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STOCKS AT AUCTION ON MONDAY, April 20, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

30 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.
20 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.
25 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Co., $20 each.
20 shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Co., $17 each.
40 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co., $20 each.
40 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co., $20 each.
40 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co., $15 each.
10 shares Firemen's Trust Fire Insurance Co., $10 each.
$10,000 Peoria & Oquawka Railroad 7s Mortgage Bonds.

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MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
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E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 23, at 11 o'clock, at the executor's corner of Clinton and Union-sts., South Brooklyn, the residence of the late Alfred Lidge, deceased:

The entire elegant furniture contained in said house, the whole of which was manufactured to order by Baudoine in the most superior manner:

DRAWING ROOM.

Elaborately carved rosewood suite, in elegant medallion setting; Elizabethan arm-chair, and centre divan to match; reception chairs; side-board; elegantly carved rosewood cabinet; etagere; superb rosewood 7½ octave grand action piano-forte, made by Dunham; music chair to match; elegant tinted and silver satin curtains, lined with silk; fine French plate pier and mantel glasses, elaborate gilt frames, rich gilt cornices, marble vases and statues; very rich ormolu chandelier, 16 lights; velvet carpet.

BOUDOIR.

Very richly carved rosewood suite in silver and green; satin inlaid reception chairs; marble centre table, mosaic top; inlaid side table, marble top; elegant French plate mantle mirror, silver and green satin curtains, elegant china and marble vases, marble centre-piece, Cupid and Psyche; Indian cloth mats, velvet carpet.

PAINTING GALLERY.

Handsomely carved rosewood card-table, solid rosewood book-case, carved rosewood centre-table, rosewood 6½-octave piano-forte, Chickering, maker; music stool, marble writing-stand, rosewood smoking-chair, bronze and gilt chandeliers, Brussels carpet.

LIBRARY.

Elegant oak library suite in morocco; oak library table, fine oak bookcase, solid rosewood bookcase, elegant French plate mantle mirror, very heavy, gilt frame; crimson satin curtains lined with silk; massive gilt chandelier, French porcelain vases, rich mantle ornaments, velvet carpet.

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Elegant walnut dining-room suite, in green plush; fine solid walnut buffet, marble top; solid walnut pillar extension table, side tables, French plate mantel mirror, sumptuous expensive decorated mantel clock and vases, Venetian, Italian, Parisian, Dresden, in plain; massive gilt chandelier, very large assortment of fine French china, crystal and glassware, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c.

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Handsomely carved solid rosewood suites in blue and silver satin, and crimson plush; elegantly carved parlor suites, in hair-cloth; bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes; elegant rosewood dressing bureaus, lined with satinwood; French plate, upright glass, Landon make; solid walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, dressing tables, easy chair, French plate mirrors, wardrobes, sofas and rockers; spring mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, damask and lace curtains, sheets, pillow-slips, spreads, blankets, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, chandeliers, &c.

HALLS AND STAIR-WAYS.

Elegant walnut hall stands, chairs, marble-top and pedestals, chandeliers, velvet and Brussels carpets, silver-plated rods, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

AT 3½ O'CLOCK WILL BE SOLD

One pair of bay horses, family carriage, one coupé, one Landau carriage, one coupé rockaway, one handsome top-buggy, one top-wagon, box top-wagon, one double harness, two sets single harness, saddles, robes, seats, blankets, &c. &c.

The furniture will be on exhibition, by permit, on Wednesday, 22d inst.

Catalogues on Wednesday morning, at the auctioneer's office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 20, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

(For account of whom it may concern.)

Shares.			
50 St. Nicholas Bank	$100	15 City Fire Ins.	$70
25 Republic Ins.	35	120 Am. Coal Co.	25
20 N. Fire & Mar Ins.	100	10 Arctic Ins. Co.	50
200 Union Lead Co.	51	10 Mer. Fire Ins. Co.	50
20 Howard Ins. Co.	50	60 East River Bank	25
40 North Am. Ins. Co.	50	40 Mer. Mutual Ins. Co.	100
40 Astor Ins. Co.	25	20 Continental Bank	100
10 Leather Ins.	100	20 Mech. & Mer. Bk.	100
20 National Ins. Co.	37½	20 Beekman Ins. Co.	20
20 Cal. Marine Ins.	100	15 Am. Telegraph Co.	100

$500 Vermont Valley R. 6 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 U. S. 7-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.
$5,000 New-York and Harlem R. 1st mortgage 7 per cent.

$240 Pacific Mutual Ins. Scrip, of 1861.

Next regular sale, THURSDAY, April 23.

☞ REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, AT HALF-PAST 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, WHICH HAVE BEEN THE REGULAR ESTABLISHED DAYS FOR MANY YEARS.

A. H. CLEAVES BUYS AND SELLS AT THE STOCK BOARD, STOCKS AND BONDS, AMERICAN GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOR CASH OR ON TIME, EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION. STOCKS AND BONDS, ALSO INSURANCE SCRIP, BOUGHT AND SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Broker, No. 82 William-st.

JOSEPH HEDMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, APRIL 21,

At 9 A. M., in the store of Wm. Burrell, No. 369 Fulton-st., c. p. Brooklyn:

The stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND FURNISHING GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of builders' hardware, locks, locks, counters, fixtures, scales, &c.; a large assortment of locks, latches, screws, &c. Call-boards at the salesroom, &c.

ALSO, AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M. TO-DAY, APRIL 21,

At 8 o'clock, A. M., at No. 55 West Street, corner of Henry-st. Brooklyn:

HANDSOME FURNITURE—Rosewood parlor suite, nine pieces, in green and gold; French plate pier glass with cornices, and pier tables; rich satin valens; handsome French plate mantels; and crystal mirror; mahogany library bookcase, secretary and bookcase, rosewood hat-stand, King's patent reclining and reading chair, mahogany chamber furniture, oak dining-room do., carpets, oil-cloths and kitchen furniture.

Immediately after the sale of furniture at 11½ A. M. Meerschaum Knickerbocker, 20 volumes; 15 valuable oil paintings as described in catalogues.

SAME DAY,

At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 126 Hanson, between Court and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn:

Suite of splendid rosewood French plate, manufactured parlor furniture, richly carved ebony finish in tri-color brocatel, with covers, centre-table to match, rosewood etagere, rich velvet and three-ply carpets, oil-cloths, rich lace curtains, mahogany chamber furniture, sheeting and quilts, silver-plated and bronzed ware, fine French clocks, elegant pattern and very best manufacture, rosewood suite in hair, small rosewood billiard table, &c., &c., all as good as new. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
CENTRAL HOTEL FURNITURE, IN CHAMBERS-STREET.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 136 Chambers-st., corner of Church-st., all the furniture of the Central Hotel, consisting of furniture of 81 rooms, besides parlors, &c., viz.: Velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, parlor suites covered in hair-cloth, dining-room tables, Extension tables, sideboards, chairs, office desks, cutlery, glass and Kitchen ware, large and small mirrors, do. dining-room and centre tables, sofas, arm-chairs, &c. Bedsteads, with a complete assortment of mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, wash stands, chairs, very fine down mattresses and feather beds, pillows, bolsters, bedding, curtains, dressing bureaus, paintings and engravings; a very valuable mangling machine, drying do., and other laundry furniture also, a very fine annunciator, in complete order, and other articles, without reserve.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE GOODS.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, by order Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy, and under direction of Robert Murray, Esq., U. S. Marshal Southern District New-York:

On TUESDAY, April 21, at 11 o'clock,

At Union Stores, Brooklyn:

Cargo of schooner SCOTIA, consisting of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
DRUGS,
HOSIERY,
DRY GOODS,
TOILET ARTICLES,

&c. &c. &c.

Catalogues will be ready on TUESDAY, April 14, at our office, No. 102 Wall-st.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

GEO. COOK will sell at store No. 142 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 21, a large stock of custom-made cabinet furniture, embracing a great variety of parlor furniture, in rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany, in brocatel, plush, reps and hair cloth; also library, dining-room and chamber furniture in great variety.

At 12 o'clock, a superb rosewood piano-forte, having octave, nearly new, in gold order.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

this auction on TUESDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superior pair of chestnut horses, the property of a gentleman going abroad; 16 hands high; bright bays; about 5 years old; perfectly kind in all harness or under the saddle; very stylish, gentle and speedy, and believed to be sound. Also, a light wagon, made by Lawrence; silver-plated single harness, Otis made; robes, &c. &c.

E. H. WELLS, Auctioneer, No. 42 Murray-st.
AUCTION NOTICE—SALES OF FURNITURE AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES.—E. H. WELLS will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture at private residences.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

Office of the DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. Co., No. 55 WILLIAM-ST.,
New-York, April 14, 1863.

In continuation of the system of monthly auctions, this Company will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, corner of William-st., by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, of

THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

assorting after usual sizes, and deliverable on their piers, Hoboken, Newark, N. J., after the 1st of May next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month during the year 1863.

The sales will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; by which, and no other way, payment being made for account of or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, or the coal taken away within twenty days from the day of sale, unless a further time is stipulated. Persons who shall have purchased additional thirty days by taking the delivery of their purchase, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the twenty days above mentioned. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will be paid upon the amount of the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of weighing the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, where practicable, otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of green consumers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

With a reliable average from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide-water, open every day in the year, (Sundays excepted,) requiring but twelve hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration of both the trade and consumers, to whom the Company is respectfully invited.

C. H. ROBERT, President.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.

In pursuance of the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, and an order thereunder issued from said Court to me, the undersigned, Receiver and Special Master Commissioner in the action therein pending, wherein Morris Ketchum is plaintiff, and the Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants, I will on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the door of the Court-house in the town of New-Lexington, in said county, I will offer for sale by public auction, and sell to the highest bidder, all the franchise and the absolute ownership thereof, the following property, to wit: The entire Road of the said Railroad Company, whether made and completed or in progress of being made, including the land, real estate, held and owned by said Railroad Company, whether said Road is either constructed or in progress of being constructed, and the lands occupied thereby, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructures and tracks thereon, all rails, iron, fixtures, culverts, fences, depots, tenements and buildings, machine-work-shops and tools therein, and all other franchises, rights and privileges of said Railroad Company, except the franchises to be a Corporation; and including, as a part of said premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, tools, water-stations, station-houses, water-tanks and lots and tracks used in operating said Road and in connection therewith, and held and held for the purpose; and all tools, implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned and used in operating said Railroad, as an entire and one entire parcel to be sold upon the terms and conditions in said judgment specified. Appraised at $616,000.

Dated this 6th day of April, A. D. 1863.

J. W. WEBB,
Receiver and Special Master Commissioner.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, STERLING SILVER, MIRRORS, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 20, 1863, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 423 34th-st., between 4th and 5th-sts., the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites in figured satin, rosewood arm and reception chairs, marble-top cabinets, lined with satinwood; etagères, rosewood piano-forte, cover and stool; French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood and carved fancy tables, marble and bronze clocks, rosewood library bookcases, hall chairs in rope, walnut and rosewood extension tables, walnut buffet, dining and arm chairs, mahogany and walnut French bedstead, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, palliasses, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, Voltaire chairs, wardrobes, mahogany rockers and chairs in haircloth, brocatelle and hair cloth; silver-plated ware, chandeliers, large assortment of China and glassware, sterling silver pitchers, goblets, castor decanters, waiters, &c., Wilton, velvet, medallion, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, one iron safe, Herring's make.

Auctioneers' office No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSE AND LOT NO. 47 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.—The handsome first-class 4-story high-stoop house and lot No. 47 West 35th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th ave. Have lot in rear, front about 21.8x36; contains the improvements; in fine place in every respect; lot 21.5x98.9, a large portion of the purchase money can remain, if desired. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Vesey-st., the entire elegant furniture contained in said house, most of which was made to order by Newhouse, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites in figured silk, elegant marble-top etagère with mirrors; fine French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rich lace curtains, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood piano-forte, cover and stool, rosewood and other tables; Voltaire and Turkish chairs; elegant carved rosewood French bedsteads, mattresses, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, walnut and bronzed bedsteads, palliasses, hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, French plate and other bureaus, bookcases and pillows, walnut library bookcases, library tables, stretcher and chairs; fine carved walnut extension table, marble-top table, dining chairs in rope, rosewood and gilt mirrors, rich lace and other curtains, enamelled bronze and gilt chandeliers and brackets, China, Dresden and glass ware, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on Monday, at Auctioneer's office, 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 11 o'clock, at the residence, No. 17 9th-st., the entire elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suite, in plush, carved rosewood centre-table, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Dunham; broadcloth for same, oak and walnut French bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hall table, hall crockery, spring seat, palliasses, straw and hair mattresses, enamelled bedroom furniture, wardrobes, walnut extension-table, secretary bookcase, lounges, easy and side chairs, in rose; lace curtains, cornices, china and glass ware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH LYONS FILLE PIER AND MANTLE MIRRORS, SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD GRAND PIANO-FORTE, SILVER PLATE, &c.
MONDAY, April 20,

At the private residence, No. 22 West 14th-st., near Broadway:

Commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The sale comprises the entire contents of the house. The furniture was manufactured to order, and is in the best manner. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve.

Elegant rosewood Lecdavre piano-forte, with all modern improvements, overstrung scale, iron frame, cost $600; rich rosewood parlor suites, in satin, lace, embroidered cover; three elegant full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich satin, with extra reversed covers, superbly and most nicely finished; rich mantel mirrors, &c.; also, a magnificent collection of rare paintings, rosewood Turkish and easy chairs, in the rose; rosewood centre and side tables, by Jenks, richly carved.

Chamber suites, in rosewood and walnut, in ormolu carved bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, palliasses, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; fine forty-to-fifty pounds, made to order; in curious cane, fine French bedsteads; dining-room furniture, consisting of fine oak extension table, oak arm chair, silver ware, fish china, ivory and silver cutlery, terrine, spoons, &c., will nearly cut and engraved; sideboard of every description, &c. &c.

N. B.—The above house and lot will be sold THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

A. G. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 128 Broadway.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, UNIQUE AND RECHERCHE WORKS OF ART, SPLENDID CARVED, PEARL-KEYED PIANOFORTE, USED BUT TWO MONTHS; COST $600.

THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock precisely, ON THE PREMISES NO. 122 WEST 21ST.-ST., WEST OF 6TH-AV.

A. G. TUTTLE would respectfully invite friends, and parties in want of first-class furniture and elegant household adornment, to the sale to be made by him as above, comprising a very large and rare collection of rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, including a number of value-some and necessary furniture including a number of value-some and necessary furniture including a number of value-some and necessary furniture

PROPOSALS.

Office of Assistant Quarter-Master-General of [illegible]

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY [illegible] 12 o'clock M., of May 11, 1863, for all Wire and Worsted Gloves required by the Treasury Department, prior to Jan. 1, 1864.

[illegible] Gloves, in Sets, by W. A. Mozart.

SEVERAL SINGING SOCIETIES have kindly consented to assist in the chorusses.

NOTICE.—On this occasion the price of admission will be—Ip Parquet, Balcony and Family Circle, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, extra. Application for Reserved Seats will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, at the Academy of Music, at Bear & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

THREE MORE PERFORMANCES.

Prior to the final close of the general Spring campaign, and at the very request of many of the leading ladies of Brooklyn, who have displayed so much interest in German Opera, Mr. Anschütz has received on producing during the ensuing week,

THREE NEW OPERAS,

Never before given in Brooklyn, and selecting different styles to those already heard, viz.:

On MONDAY, April 20,

FRA DIAVOLO.

The ever fresh and delightful work by Auber.

On WEDNESDAY, April 22,

THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Nicolai's exquisite lyric moulding of the beautiful and touching Scriptural story.

On FRIDAY, April 24,

JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

Nicholaiz' world-known and celebrated comic opera.

These works will be produced with new scenery, costumes, properties and stage effects, and in some cases with large auxiliary assistance in the chorus and orchestra, to do justice to the music, and that they will prove acceptable to a Brooklyn audience.

The Ticket-office for the sale of seats will open this morning, when seats for the three nights may be secured.

GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT.

Positively the last Concert of his Grand Piano-Forte Recital, of MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, April 20, at IRVING HALL, which will be doubly attractive from the fact that the following distinguished lady artists will assist Mr. Gottschalk:

MISS FANNIE RIDDELL,

Soprano, who first appeared, pupil of Signor Bendinelli.

MISS LOUISE KROLIKOWSKA,

Pianist, her sixth appearance.

MISS JEMIMA CARRERE,

Pianist, of New-Orleans, her first appearance at the Gottschalk Concerts.

MR. BEHRENS,

Pianist, of Philadelphia, who will perform with Mr. Gottschalk the Overture to the "Italiens."

MR. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor.

Signor ABELLA.....Conductor

Signor Rotellinelli will accompany Miss Riddell.

During the evening Mr. Gottschalk will perform, with Miss Barnetche, Miss Carrere, Miss Krolikowska and Mr. Behrens, a transcription of Wagner's

MARCH FROM TANNHAUSER,

For five Pianos.

Mr. Gottschalk will also perform, with Miss Carrere, THALBERG'S FIRST FAN ON NORMA,

For two Pianos.

MISS KROLIKOWSKA

will perform the "Danse des Fées," by Prudent.

Mr. Wm. Castle will sing Gottschalk's celebrated

MOUNTAIN BOY.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at Bear & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Lulz, No. 760 Broadway; Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and at Irving Hall.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.

TUESDAY, April 21, 1863.

Doors open at 8; Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THURSDAY, April 23—Extra performance.

BENEFIT OF M. PAUL JUIGNET.

Office for subscriptions and reserved seats, H. Dardonville, No. 820 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

25 CENTS {GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.} PER POUND.

TO ALL LOVERS OF FINE FLAVORED COFFEE.

We have completed arrangements whereby we shall receive 500 bales per month of

OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,

Which we offer to the public as a superior beverage to any heretofore sold in this market.

THE OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,

Of which we are the only receivers and manufacturers, is superior to the Coffee usually sold, such as Mocha, Java, Maracaibo, &c.

THE OLD PLANTATION COFFEE

more reliable than ordinary Coffee, as by our new mode of preparation it will be found to contain a perfect uniformity of strength and flavor.

Put up only in one pound packages, sixty pounds in a case, with full directions on each package; and for sale by grocers generally. Price 25 cents per pound. Liberal discount to the trade.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,

Nos. 323, 325 and 327 Washington-st.,

Importers and Manufacturers.

COFFEE.

TO THE COFFEE-DRINKING PUBLIC.—The "East India Coffee Company" call your attention to their "KEYS'S RARE INDIA COFFEE," for the following reasons: First, for its perfect healthfulness; second, it is twice the strength of Java, requiring only one-half the quantity for a drawing, making it the cheapest and best for family use in the world. 25 cents per pound. Only use it once. Beware of counterfeits, and see only "Keys's." No. 154 Reade-st., New-York.

Sold by all Grocers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF NEQUE & HABRAN, of the City of New-York, is dissolved by mutual consent, notice thereof having been duly filed and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County of New-York, and publication thereof made, pursuant to the provisions of the statute.

Dated, NEW-YORK, 1st January, 1863.

ROBUSTIANO NEQUES,
ARSENIO HABRAN,
JOSE BARO.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RICE, GARNISH.

Quartermaster-General's Office, [illegible]

Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 M., on the 24 day of April, 1863, for the delivery, free of cost, at the Depot of Subsistence, in this City, of the following quantities of Rice, viz.:

[illegible] pounds fine quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW EIGHT HAMS. To be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing, at such place as the Chief of Subsistence may direct, in this City.

[illegible] PILOT FARINA, to be made of good sound Spring Ohio or other equally good flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried; [illegible] to be made of the best quality of bolted and fine ground wheat, of such kinds as will insure no taste or odor to the bread; [illegible] and the crackers packed, in full-sized wood, of such kinds as will insure no taste or odor to the bread; [illegible] barrels, or if two pieces, to be well and securely hooped together. Barrels to be lined with white or unscented paper by the manufacturer. Bids will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, fail to meet the requirements of the contract. Bidders will state the number of their barrels.

1,000 barrels of the finest quality CORN MEAL. The barrels to have two iron hoops and to be full head-lined.

1,000 bushels of first-quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well assorted and dry, to be packed in good, bright, well-seasoned Bony Barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

[illegible] bushels first quality SPLIT PEAS, to pounds to the bushel, to be packed in tight half barrels, like samples, to be seen at the office.

18,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

48,000 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY, in well-seasoned head-lined flour barrels.

12,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in barrels like samples to be seen in this office.

[illegible] pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, ground and packed, in barrels like samples to be seen at this office.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are expected to send in full-sized samples in the green state, that the coffee may be roasted to order.

[illegible] pounds carefully selected TEA, in half chests, ½ Green, ½ Congoung, ¼ Oolong; boxes to be well stripped and in perfect order. Cargo and Chop-marks to accompany the usual samples. Bidders are requested to offer best each kind of Tea.

[illegible] pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice dry NEW SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best to suit for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

[illegible] gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign substances, free of a sediment, of uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty three grains of Carbonate of potash to neutralize one troy ounce, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in full-hoop barrels of forty gallons, like samples at this office. Each package must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.

[illegible] pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 12 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder tens, to be packed in boxes.

[illegible] pounds of good hard SOAP. Bidders to give the location of their manufactories.

1,000 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, selected to the purpose, with full inspection by the "bushel."

6,500 gallons pure MOLASSES or SYRUP, in cypress half-barrels, with pine heads and at least four iron hoops.

[illegible] pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

[illegible] gallon, kegs mixed PICKLES, composition of which to be stated in proposals.

5,000 pounds PEPPER (Black.) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce tins, and packed in boxes containing twenty-four pounds.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of May, 40 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-conditioned barrels.

For delivery on the 11th of May, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 18th of May, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 25th of May, 1863, the same quantity as above.

Proposals for different articles must be on separate sheets of paper.

Small samples to accompany proposals for all articles (except meats.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:—

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished shall be executed, if required."

Bidders may propose for the whole or a part of any article.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be admitted, if satisfactorily to the Inspector, it set the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States. The seller's name, place of business, with date of purchase, is required on each package of every article.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights signed by a professional Public Weigher must be furnished by the Contractors.

Payment, as hereafter, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Proposals for Meats will be received and opened to send for their samples on TUESDAY, 28th instant.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 428 Broadway, New-York, 20th March, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 24th day of April next, for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City, the following:

CLOTHING.

Hats.
Caps.
Shirts.
Drawers.
Stockings.
Shoes.
Boots.
Trowsers—mounted.
Blankets.
Water-proof Blankets. (Philadelphia Pattern, to be used also as Shelter Tents.)
Ponchos.
Haversacks.
Canteens.

EQUIPAGE.

Hospital Tents, Flies, Poles and Pins.
Wall Tents, Flies, Poles and Pins.
Shelter Tents.
Axes.
Hatchets.
Spades.
Pickaxes.
Camp Kettles.
Standards.
Guidons.
Ax Handles.
Hatchet Handles.
Mess Pans.
Pickaxe Handles.
Drums.
Fifes.
Sets of Regimental Books.
Sets of Company Books.

Samples of which may be seen at this office. All articles to be inspected by a sworn Inspector, appointed on the part of the United States.

Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and the shortest possible time in which deliveries can be made by them.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same and give bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserve the right to reject any proposition, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the Government.

Proposals should be indorsed Proposals for Furnishing, (here insert the article named in the bid,) and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. Army.

Ordnance and Signal Officers, War Department, Washington, D. C., April 15, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 30th day of April, 1863, for furnishing to the Signal Department the following articles:

[illegible] Three hundred Telescopes, complete.
[illegible] Two hundred Marine Glasses, complete.
[illegible] Two hundred and fifty Compasses.
[illegible] Forty Telescopes, extra size, with stands.

The first delivery to be made about the 15th day of June next, or sooner if required by the Chief Signal Officer; the balance to be delivered on or before the 1st day of August, 1863.

A bond, with good and sufficient security, will be required.

Proposals from disloyal persons, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.

The names of firms should be stated in full, with the private address of each member of the firm.

All bids to be accompanied by two guarantors, and addressed to Signal Officer of the Army and indorsed "Proposals for Field Signal Equipments."

Form of Guarantee.

We, ——, of the county of —— and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded to him we are prepared to become his sureties.

(This guarantee must be appended to each bid.)

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by state certificate of the clerk of the nearest district court, or of the United States district attorney.

The right is reserved to reject all proposals if the prices are deemed too high, or if, for any cause, it is not deemed for the public interest to accept them.

Models will be on exhibition at the office of the Signal Officer for fifteen (15) days from date.

Deputy Quartermaster-General's Office, Philadelphia, Feb. 4, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO [illegible] COAL to the following points:

Georgetown,
Fort Wool, Va.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C. (Signed)
A. BOYD, Capt. and Asst Quartermaster.

$3 50, $4 50, $4 AND $4 50.—SHOES AND GAITERS, at JONES', No. 10 and 12 Ann-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Office of the Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, April 14, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1863, will be open for inspection and Review from and after MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1863, and will remain open till the 30th day of April next, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above stated, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of Assembly provides that if during the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in writing, and the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, such assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction will be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of Taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Commissioners
J. W. ALLEN, } of Taxes and
J. W. BROWN, } Assessors.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

Offices of the Board of Excise, No. 15 Centre-st, and No. 7 Chambers-st., New-York, April 2, 1863.

The Inn, Tavern and Hotel Keepers and Liquor Dealers of this City will apply for licenses immediately, as the Board of Excise will open the Commissioners on the 15th of May, 1863, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of Granting Licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned, Commissioners.

WM. JAY HASKETT, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT S. HOLMES, No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, No. 217 West 26th-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every FRIDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS S. EYERS, } Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL, }

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS S. EYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All parties interested in papers pending the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN T. HENRY,
T. L. A. BOOLE,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

NOTICE OF SALE OF VESSEL.—BY virtue of a bill of sale, dated the 10th day of April, 1863, executed by John Johnson to Thurlow Weed, Gilbert C. Davidson and W. G. Weed, and recorded in Custom-House at New-York, on the 20th day of May, 1863, in Book No. 21 B. S. R. V., at page 110, the undersigned will sell at public auction, on the 27th day of April, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the foot of North Pearl-st., in the City of Albany, the schooner called the ROBERT L. CROOKS, together with her sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto belonging. Dated April 14, 1863.

THURLOW WEED,
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON,
WILLIAM G. WEED.

Brooklyn, April 19, 1863.

MY WIFE, LINA U. T JONES, HAS LEFT my bed and board without cause or provocation, and I forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

HENRY JONES, No. 20 Navy-st., Brooklyn.

NOTICE.—NO PERSON IS AUTHORIZED TO make collections for me without holding my written authority. DAVID S. HADDEN, Wine Merchant, No. 48 Fine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Italian Opera.

Director.....

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, APRIL 20,

TWENTY-FIRST OPERA NIGHT.

POSITIVELY CLOSING NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

BENEFIT OF SIGNOR MAZZOLENI.

Which will be given Verdi's Opera of

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

[illegible] MME. GUERRABELLA
Oscar.....MLLE. ORSOLAMI BRIGNOLI
Ulrica.....MLLE. SULZER
Count Ribbard.....SIGNOR MAZZOLENI
Renthard.....SIGNOR BELLINI
Silvano.....SIGNOR COLLINI
Tom.....SIGNOR LORENZI
Sam.....SIGNOR RUBIO
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK

After which will be performed, for the first and only time, an entirely new scene, entitled

THE SARDALDIAN.

Which will be sung by the Beneficiaire,

SIGNOR MAZZOLENI,

IN FULL SARDALDIAN COSTUME.

NOTICE.—This scene was written expressly for Signor Mazzoleni by

MAESTRO PARANI.

NOTICE.—On this occasion the usual prices of admission will be retained, viz.: general admission to parquet and amphitheatre, $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra; family circle, 50c.; amphitheatre, 25c.

NOTICE.—The Box office will open for the sale of secured seats and tickets THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, Bear & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Root, Anthony & Co.'s stationery store, corner of Masons and Pine sts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF GERMAN OPERA.

Under the direction of Carl Anschütz.

THURSDAY,

April 23,

DON GIOVANNI.

Grand opera, in 2 acts, by W. A. Mozart.

SEVERAL SINGING SOCIETIES have kindly consented to assist in the chorusses.

NOTICE.—On this occasion the price of admission will be—Parquet, Balcony and Family Circle, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, extra. Application for Reserved Seats will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, at the Academy of Music, at Bear & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

THREE MORE PERFORMANCES.

Prior to the final close of the general Spring campaign, and at the very request of many of the leading ladies of Brooklyn, who have displayed so much interest in German Opera, Mr. Anschütz has received on producing during the ensuing week,

THREE NEW OPERAS,

Never before given in Brooklyn, and selecting different styles to those already heard, viz.:

On MONDAY, April 20,

FRA DIAVOLO.

The ever fresh and delightful work by Auber.

On WEDNESDAY, April 22,

THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Nicolai's exquisite lyric moulding of the beautiful and touching Scriptural story.

On FRIDAY, April 24,

JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

Nicholaiz' world-known and celebrated comic opera.

These works will be produced with new scenery, costumes, properties and stage effects, and in some cases with large auxiliary assistance in the chorus and orchestra, to do justice to the music, and that they will prove acceptable to a Brooklyn audience.

The Ticket-office for the sale of seats will open this morning, when seats for the three nights may be secured.

GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT.

Positively the last Concert of his Grand Piano-Forte Recital, of MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, April 20, at IRVING HALL, which will be doubly attractive from the fact that the following distinguished lady artists will assist Mr. Gottschalk:

MISS FANNIE RIDDELL,

Soprano, who first appeared, pupil of Signor Bendinelli.

MISS LOUISE KROLIKOWSKA,

Pianist, her sixth appearance.

MISS JEMIMA CARRERE,

Pianist, of New-Orleans, her first appearance at the Gottschalk Concerts.

MR. BEHRENS,

Pianist, of Philadelphia, who will perform with Mr. Gottschalk the Overture to the "Italiens."

MR. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor.

Signor ABELLA.....Conductor

Signor Rotellinelli will accompany Miss Riddell.

During the evening Mr. Gottschalk will perform, with Miss Barnetche, Miss Carrere, Miss Krolikowska and Mr. Behrens, a transcription of Wagner's

MARCH FROM TANNHAUSER,

For five Pianos.

Mr. Gottschalk will also perform, with Miss Carrere,

THALBERG'S FIRST FAN ON NORMA,

For two Pianos.

MISS KROLIKOWSKA

will perform the "Danse des Fées," by Prudent.

Mr. Wm. Castle will sing Gottschalk's celebrated

MOUNTAIN BOY.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at Bear & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Lulz, No. 760 Broadway; Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and at Irving Hall.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.

TUESDAY, April 21, 1863.

Doors open at 8; Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THURSDAY, April 23—Extra performance.

BENEFIT OF M. PAUL JUIGNET.

Office for subscriptions and reserved seats, H. Dardonville, No. 820 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Broadway and Thirteenth-st.

THIS EVENING, (MONDAY,)

THIRD WEEK OF THE NEW COMEDY,

which has attracted a succession of the most densely crowded audiences ever seen in this theatre, and which will be seen given to-morrow night, namely, a great comedy-drama and great original cast.

Lord Henry de Vere, Duke of Ely.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Hector, Duc de Morvan, Lord de Vere.....
Frank.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Mr. Chalmers Treasurer, Banker of Ostend.....
Sir Philip Blunt.....
Jack Hearty, Friend of Tompkins.....Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Tony Wilkins, Friend of Tompkins.....Mr. Stark Smith
Valet, a French cook.....Mr. Young
Servants.....{Lord de Vere's servants}.....Mr. Brown
{Mr. Wallack's servants}.....Mr. Rogers
Lady Isabel de Vere.....Mr. Ford
Mrs. Hearty.....Mrs. Hughes

MYO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,) seventh night of the double attraction,

THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN

AND

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

WEDNESDAY—The new comedy, MY NOBLE SON-IN-LAW.

THURSDAY—Will be repeated, in consequence of the crowded state of the establishment at the late representation, the successful comedy,

ROLLIES OF A NIGHT

AND

SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.

FRIDAY—MY NOBLE SON-IN-LAW.

SATURDAY—The favorite play of

MASKS AND FACES

will be again given, in compliance with the requests of numerous parties.

Box-book open for sale of the above engagements from 8 to 4. To be repeated, "The Road to Ruin," "The School for Scandal," "She Stoops to Conquer," "Love and Money," "The Irish Heiress," and the "Busy Body."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY

MONDAY EVENING, April 20,

Will be presented, for the first time,

AURORA FLOYD. AURORA FLOYD.
AURORA FLOYD. AURORA FLOYD.
AURORA FLOYD. AURORA FLOYD.

OR SHADOW OF A LIFE.

OR SHADOW OF A LIFE.

A new and powerful drama of original construction, in five acts, written expressly for

MATILDA HERON.

And founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel of the same name.

Every care has been taken to produce this beautiful play, with regard to SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, in a way worthy the reputation of this establishment.

THE CAST.

In addition to the excellent company attached to this theatre, will comprise ADDITIONAL ARTISTES, arranged for render the many difficult roles in as perfect a manner as possible.

AURORA FLOYD.....MATILDA HERON

Steve Hargraves, the sotty, (his first appearance).....Mr. Geo. Jamison
John Mellish, (a Yorkshire Squire).....Mr. L. R. Showell
Archibald Floyd, (a London Banker).....Mr. G. F. Rowe
Captain Talbot Bulstrode.....Mr. J. W. Collier
Lieutenant Maldon.....Mr. J. W. Blanchard
Mat Harrison.....Mr. Harry Pearson
James Conyers.....Mr. Frank Mordaunt
Rose Fluyd, (Aurora's Cousin).....Miss Ada Jackson
Mrs. Desborough.....Miss Mary Wells
Mrs Alexander Floyd, (Aunt to Aurora).....Mrs. J. R. Scott

ACT 1.—FIRST GLOOM OF THE SHADOW.
ACT 2.—THE DEEPENING OF THE SHADOW.
ACT 3.—ALLEGHANY AND DOWN.
ACT 4.—THE DARKNESS.
ACT 5.—HOPE'S SUNSHINE DRIVES THE SHADOW FROM THE FATE.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

The performances will commence at 7½. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Twenty-first Season, 1863. 21.—FIFTH CONCERT AT IRVING HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, April 25, at 8 o'clock. Overture, Beethoven's Symphony No. 1. Overtures—"Oberon," by N. Gade; "Les Francs Juges," by Berlioz, and Mendelssohn's Concerto No. 2, for Piano. Solo Performers—S. HOFFMAN, "Piano," and L. Schreiber, "Cornet a Piston." Conductor, Carl Bergmann. Extra music. Tickets for sale at the usual places. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert. 21 50 each. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

BANVARD'S PANORAMAS WILL CLOSE positively on THURSDAY next, the 23d inst. The four great paintings of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri and the War, EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 662 Broadway. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cts.; children 15 cts.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S

FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.—427.

In withdrawing from the late partnership of Lighte & Bradbury, and for the purchase of the interest of one of the former partners, the subscriber has been enabled to secure

SPLENDID STOCK

of elegant piano-fortes, of the most thorough workmanship, beautiful tone, elastic touch, and perfect finish in all respects. These instruments he is now enabled to offer to cash customers at a trifling advance upon old rates, notwithstanding every kind of piano-forte material has advanced from 20 to 40 per cent. Purchasers and the public are invited to examine. Every instrument FULLY WARRANTED.

WM. B. BRADBURY,

No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS'

EXCELSIOR

PIANO-FORTES,

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS MADE.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

No. 72[illegible] Broadway.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in their grand and square pianos."

There were 207 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says:

"Messrs. Steinway's instrument by the Jurors is ranked above, and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON.

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, Warerooms, No. 415 Broadway, corner Howard, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of essential changes in the manufacture, to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

REMOVAL.—STODART PIANOS.

The Warerooms of Pihas UNRIVALED INSTRUMENTS have been removed to No. 826 BROADWAY, corner of Spring-st., where they now have on hand an splendid assortment of these new ONE YEAR'S Patent Overstrung, full iron frame PIANO-FORTES.

STODART & MORRIS.

A FEW MORE

MAGNIFICENT PIANOS,

AT GREAT BARGAINS,

AT

NO. 385 BROADWAY.

THE HORACE WATERS MODERN IMPROVED overstrung 8ve full iron-frame pianos, are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials. The tone is deep, round, full and mellow; the touch elastic. Each piano warranted for five years. Prices from $225 to $700.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best manufactured. Many testimonials of the latest pianos and melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere.—*Home Journal.*

NEW OCTAVE PIANOS, of different makers, from $160 to $225. Second-hand pianos from $40 to $150.

WATERS' MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, reversed cases, tuned the equal temperament, with the patent divided swell. Prices from $55 to $200.

New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let, monthly payments received for same. Instruments tuned. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—These are the best instruments of their class in the world, as certified by many of the most distinguished musicians in the country, and as any musician will be satisfied by a careful examination and comparison. Prices of Organs, with one and two Stops, $70 to $150 each; with six to twelve stops, $225 to $600 each. Melodeons, $60 to $250 each. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard-st., New-York.

E. C. LIGHTE & CO., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.—Mr. E. C. LIGHTE, late senior partner, and only practical piano-forte maker of the late firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURY. Pianos for sale and to let.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—All modern improvements, overstrung bass, full iron frame, French action, metal action; cost $800; for $300, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 48 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

A MAGNIFICENT 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale, all modern improvements, overstrung bass, full iron frame, made to order and fully guaranteed; cost $800; for $300, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 48 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Pianos, for sale per, to let, or by installments. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, the nearest approach to an organ, in great variety, $60 to $400. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 281 and 283 Broadway, New-York.

CHAMBERS' COTTAGE PIANOS, SQUARES and uprights, at lower prices than any other first-class house. Manufactory, East 26th-st.; warerooms, in the Bible House, 6th-st., corner of 4th-av.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND GRAND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms, No. 103 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—SUPERIOR upright pianofortes and square pianos, new and second-hand, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house, for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, 6th-st., cor. 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S UNEQUALED Piano-fortes, for sale at the Manufactory, No. 726 Broadway. A new supply just received—6½, 7 and 7¼ octave.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

A NEW AND SELF-ENDING DRAMA,

CALLED

THE DARK CLOUD.

Now being acted at this Mr. James Vincent, Hamilton, with [illegible] FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA.

THE WAY WE GO TO PARIS.

EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

As each representation is still an unmasked by [illegible] THE WAY WE GO TO PARIS.

The Museum is open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THE BEST ARTISTIC TALENT IN AMERICA.

LAST WEEK OF MR. HARRISON.

Comic Impersonator, Singer, Dancer, Instrumentalist, in his Original Sketches of Character, entitled

THE WIDOW WARREN.

The real Mrs. Partington, and the inimitable

COMMODORE NUTT, THE 20-INCH NUTT.

Will be repeated in each performance, twice daily.

APPEARING AT ALL H

IMPORTANT FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Bombardment of Puebla by the French.

The Firing Continued Ten Days.

The French Army in Possession of the Outworks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 18.

Sailed—ship *Imperial*, Hong Kong, with a cargo of breadstuffs and $20,000 in treasure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, April 19.

By the steamer *Senora*, from Acapulco, dates from the City of Mexico to the 1st of April have been received.

The French bombarded Puebla ten days, and were repulsed three times. The fortifications of San Javier were rendered untenable by shells from rifled guns. The Mexicans withdrew, and the French occupied them on the 21st of March, taking 150 prisoners. The French hold the outside fortifications round all the City. The bombardment was continued at the latest dates. The principal fortifications still hold out.

Forey's headquarters were at the Church of Santiago, inside the Garita.

Comonfort was at St. Martin, with 10,000 troops.

Ozawa is in Puebla; with 25,000.

The French have cut the communications between Ozawa and Comonfort.

The French strength is 30,000, and 5,000 Mexicans under Marquez. Their base of supplies is Amazac.

Reinforcements daily arrive from Vera Cruz. There are 20,000 Mexican troops in the City of Mexico.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Meeting To-Day.

THE LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS.

This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a grand mass meeting of the Union citizens of New-York and the immediate vicinity will be held at Madison-square. The arrangements for the success of the gathering are ample and complete. The list of speakers includes the names of many of our most prominent orators, whose voices are, as they have ever been, loud in defence of the liberties of the people, and eloquent in urging the universal support of the best Government on the face of the globe.

Lieut-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, whose general health, we are glad to know, is better than it has been for years, has not only consented to lend the inspiration of his presence to the meeting, but to preside as the President of the League, under whose immediate auspices it will be held.

There will be four stands, the principal of which will front the Fifth-avenue Hotel, from the balcony of which Gen. SCOTT will call the meeting to order. At stand No. 1

Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT,
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN and
Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK

will speak, and from the others as they may be assigned, for the lists of which, kindly furnished by the Committee, we have not room, the following gentlemen will speak, viz.: Hon. James T. Brady, Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Hon. H. C. Deming, Hon. Lyman Tremaine, Hon. Delafield Smith, and a host of others, by all of whom words of cheer will be given, and sentiments of truest patriotism be uttered.

Stand No. 4 is called the Ladies' Stand, and is placed at the east side of Fifth-avenue, opposite Twenty-fourth-street. The German speaking will be from Stand No. 5, in front of the Worth Monument.

Scores of letters have been received from distinguished men in all loyal sections of the Union, of which we have published the most important, and to which we add the following from

THE GOVERNOR OF DELAWARE.

DOVER, Del., April 16, 1863.

SIR: Your letter on behalf of the "Loyal League of Union Citizens," inviting me to be present at a mass assemblage in Madison-square, on the 20th inst., was duly received.

[illegible] my engagements will deprive me of that pleasure.

The event which you commemorate is worthy of celebration—the uprising of a great people, with one accord, in the defence of an outraged nationality. In the past, exhibitions the nations of the world saw the strength of popular attachment to the principles of free Government. From that day foreign intervention became impossible, and the cherished anticipations of a divided North vanished forever.

Loyalty is the characteristic of no particular party. The Government is of the people, and it was most meet that those by whose institutions its blessings are best illustrated, should have been most prompt to defend it.

Accustomed to the arts of peace, the rude shock of war was to them terrible. Loyal themselves, they could not realize the wickedness that compassed the destruction of the Republic. They imagined that compromise was possible; and their devotion to the Union prompted the sacrifice of their political convictions. It needed the cannon-shot at Sumter to dispel the delusion. It sufficed to manifest that the issue was the life or death of the nation.

In the exigency of the crisis, party distinctions were forgotten. Men only remembered that they were citizens of a common country, and the struggle was who should be foremost in its defence.

The issue then presented is undecided. The rebellion must be subdued, or the nation dies.

There is but one sure policy—the firm, vigorous, unrelenting prosecution of the war. The question now is, of arms—of exhaustion—of the annihilation of everything that threatens the integrity of the Union.

The allegiance of the citizen is due to the Government, irrespective of the consideration who may be in temporary administration. This duty is to aid the National Executive in maintaining the National authority unimpaired.

In this emergency, the man who exhorts to peace with armed rebels is, in effect, a traitor—he who endeavors to thwart the operations of the Government by petty cavils against its measures, is a public enemy. There should be no thought but how to subdue the revolt. We want no Convention, no armistice, no temporary cessation of hostilities, but a steady, persistent, determined effort by the whole military power of the Republic, until a solid and lasting peace is attained by the utter suppression of rebellion. Not until then should party considerations influence the counsels of loyal men. The political antecedents of individuals are of no consequence. Let us first save the country, and then we can dispute concerning matters of policy, and at the ballot-box determine our preferences in the choice of official incumbents. Meantime, let unconditional loyalty, demonstrated by uncompromising determination to quell the insurrection and to maintain the supremacy of the laws over the whole extent of our national territory, be the test of our support.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM CANNON.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Secretary.

LAUNCH OF AN ITALIAN FRIGATE.

Rise of the Italian Navy.

On Saturday forenoon Mr. WEBB launched from his yard, foot of Sixth-street, the wooden frigate *Re d'Italia*, which is to be clad with iron. Over 10,000 persons lined the New-York and Williamsburgh shores, while the immediate vicinity of the ship-yard was studded with some of our most distinguished citizens, among whom we noticed the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. FOX, the Italian Minister and Consul, Signors BARSILAPTI and ANZERA, some members of the Italian Opera troupe, the British and French Consuls, Capt. BLAKE of the *Hatteras*, and several foreign officers. The Italian consignees, to whom vessels of that nation are consigned, chartered the steamboat *Starlight*, on board of which all the Italian Captains in town were invited. Dodworth's and another band were present, and performed the old Sardinian hymn, but Maestro VERDI's "New Italy March" was not heard. The launch was most successful, the vessel going clear to the Williamsburgh shore. The utmost enthusiasm was manifested by all present. Miss COODEWELL christened the vessel.

After the exit from Naples of the ex-King of that country, Count CAVOUR determined to make the Italian navy as perfect as possible. All the vessels in the home ports were surveyed, several condemned, and many new ones ordered. Among the latter, the builders of the *Warrior*, in England, contracted for one; the Emperor NAPOLEON at first objected to the construction of any in his dominions, but finally four were contracted for, and two were given to Mr. WEBB. Only three of these were intended to be iron-clad when their keels were laid, but we believe all are now to have armor. The plates of all were to be manufactured in France, but Mr. WEBB is understood to have been allowed the privilege of getting a portion of his ships rolled at home. The *Moniteur de la Flotte* recently stated that at the trial of the English, French and American plates, the French stood a [illegible] of which time to the Irish man—three shots of his others, while the American was weakest of all. The same journal gave the tonnage of the Italian iron-clads as follows:

Re d'Italia	New-York	Regina Maria	France.
Clotilde	New-York	Don Louis	France.
Roma	France	Maria	England.
Venezia	France.		

Anzone was to be built at Castellamare.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The *Re d'Italia* is a frigate, to be sailed with iron. Her dimensions are as follows:

Length on gun deck	264 feet.
Extreme breadth of beam	55 feet.
Extreme depth of hold	23½ feet.

She is built of the very best quality of live oak and white oak, of extra dimensions, particularly the frame timbers, which are so close, most of them ranging from 6 to 12 inches apart, so that the timbers are extra in size and quantity, within have a number of copper bolts. As the weight of armor on the hull will be over one hundred tons, the necessity for these powerful fastenings is obvious.

The vessel resembles the French frigate *La Gloire* and the United States iron-clad *Kearsarge*, in the manner in which she is armed. The Britonian vessels are covered with six inches of iron, laid on in plates, one inch thick. The one is protected with solid slabs of iron of the same thickness. Like the *Gloire*, and unlike the British frigate *Warrior*, her bows and stern are vied, which render necessary the bending of these immense plates, a process attended with extreme difficulty and expense. This armor also extends fully 6½ feet below water line. A most important and valuable feature of it is that instead of being fastened on with screws, having nuts on the inside, a mode of plating which the Charleston fight has shown to be objectionable, screw bolts secure it; so that in action no loose bolts or nuts will be flying around, endangering human life. The armament will not, of course, be placed in turrets, as there are none on board—their vessel being shaped, in every respect, like a wooden frigate of the ordinary approved pattern. The power will be simple in number, all being situated on the middle deck, with none above, and running out of port-holes. They will not be built in this country, too much ordnance work being on hand at present. It is not known whether they will be brought here before the departure of the ship. The rig of the *Re d'Italia* will be similar to that of a full sailing ship, with three masts and yards to match. The accommodations for officers and men are almost perfect. The Commander's cabin will be on deck, and the officers' quarters below. The complement of officers and men will be about 700. The crew have spacious room to sleep and maneuvre, and cannot suffer for want of air, every portion of the ship being well ventilated. Of course, a screw-propeller will be the motive power. The engines are two in number, have horizontal cylinders 84 inches in diameter and 48 inches stroke. They are of the back-acting variety, have slide-valves worked by a link motion, and are strongly and handsomely finished. The propeller for these engines (both working on one shaft) is of brass, and weighs nearly 30,000 pounds. It is 19 feet in diameter, and has a pitch of 31 feet 6 inches. These engines will save surface condensers, and all the latest improvements for convenience of access. The speed of the vessel is expected to be about 13 nautical miles an hour.

THE ITALIAN NAVY.

The navy of Sardinia, before its reinforcement by that of the Two Sicilies, was of an insignificant character. It consisted of twenty-nine vessels only, carrying 436 guns. Of these there were six steam frigates, four sailing frigates, three steam corvettes, and four sailing corvettes, and eight smaller craft. There were in all, however, ninety-eight vessels, although fifty-three of them were transports of small dimensions and power. There were, of sailing vessels, two ships-of-the-line, five frigates, two corvettes, five brigantines and two schooners. The steam fleet consisted of two 500 horse power frigates, twelve splendid ships of a less tonnage, each carrying over twenty guns, four corvettes, four ditto second class, seven large gunboats, ten mortarboats and forty small gunboats, constituting a larger and more efficient force than the United States possessed before the outbreak of the rebellion. Indeed, up to August, 1860, the Sicilies had added forty small craft to this force, and the facilities for construction at Castellamare, the chief Navy Yard in the country, were so good that a vessel of any class could be built in six months. In Genoa VICTOR EMANUEL has recently been building one or two large vessels, and we believe a few small ones have also been added to his navy. In all, his naval force of the new Kingdom of Italy, combining those of Sardinia and the Sicilies, may be thus optimized:

Sailing Vessels.	Steamers.
2 Ships-of-the-Line,	9 Frigates, first class.
8 Frigates,	12 Frigates, second class.
6 Corvettes,	7 Corvettes,
7 Smaller Craft.	11 Large Gunboats,
	41 Gunboats,
23	28 Smaller ships.
	108

Total, 23 sailing vessels and 108 steamers, in all 130 craft, not including the new iron-clads building. This change in the rate of the Italian navy leaves the present rank of European nations thus:

Country.	No. of vessels.	Corrected to
1. England	1,000	March, 1863.
2. France	572	February, 1863.
3. Russia	164	June, 1861.
4. Italy	130	January, 1863.
5. Spain	104	June, 1861.

The other Powers, such as Austria, Sweden, Norway, Prussia and Denmark, have several vessels each, but they are all of small dimensions. Spain is thus below Italy.

The Eighth-avenue Railroad.

MEETING AT MILL'S HALL, CARMANSVILLE.

On Tuesday evening last another meeting in reference to the completion of the Eighth-av. Railroad to Harlem was held at Mill's Hall, Carmansville, and was largely and respectably attended, Capt. BAKER in the Chair.

Mr. KNAPP reported that the track was progressing. The rails were not yet laid as far as Eighty-fourth-street, but they soon would be. Mr. BARTLEY SMITH, one of the contractors, was getting on very well, but Mr. WETHERILL was not, and he did not know the reason.

A report from the Board of Councilmen was read. It was to the effect, that when they met on Monday last, an amendment was made for the cars to run every ten minutes. This, they told Mr. DIXON, should pass their Board, and that it would also pass the Board of Aldermen. This news was received with marked enthusiasm.

Mr. HARRISON spoke on behalf of the Special Committee who had been appointed to proceed to Albany, and went into a full explanation of the reasons why they had not prepared the bill for the State Legislature. He said if they got the cars this year to run to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, they ought to feel satisfied, and after that to get a railroad from the Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale, Harlem, Broadway and the lower part of the City. Their object was to get communication from this to the lower part of the City by railroad, and a mode of traveling that would deliver them from the unfortunate stage traveling. Their object was to benefit the public, have property enhanced, and this part of the City opened up, instead of traveling through mud to the knees. They also wanted sidewalks as well the roads macadamized. Harlem used to be the hotbed of fever and ague, but since the horse railroad cars went there the people appeared healthy, wealthy and active, and the fact was that the population was increasing astonishingly day by day. Let the same be done in the Eighth-avenue; let the people know that there is public spirit among them; let it be called into action, and then they will know that we are alive. He concluded by saying that his heart was in the work, and he knew that so was that of the people of Carmansville. He hoped they would never relax in their efforts until they pushed it through. [Applause.]

Mr. KNAPP followed in a very spirit-stirring and short address, during which he called on the President and Secretary to give greater publicity to their meetings, so that those living at Fort Washington and Washington Heights might be present. He would stand with them to the last, although when the cars came to One Hundred and Second-street it would do him. [Laughter.]

Mr. President MASSON followed in a very clever and appropriate address, urging the people to never "give up," until they successfully surmounted all opposition. After referring to the connection it would open to Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, Mr. MASSON said that he could not help remarking that it would also open that beautiful district and Summer resort, the Lion Brewery Park, where there was a splendid hotel, and the traffic in the Summer would more than pay the expenses of a line through that district alone. [Applause.] Mr. BERNSTEIN, the Worth Treasurer, was the enterprising proprietor, and his heart and soul were with them in every undertaking. Mr. GEORGE LAW only wanted to know that a line would pay over this route to have the project carried out; and the traffic to the Brewery alone will more than pay all expenses. The people of the lower part of the City only want to know this and they will repair to this locality to inhale the fresh air. He was for the bill being drafted anew and forwarded to Albany.

Rev. J. HOWARD SMITH, Episcopal Minister, followed in a short address, in which he expressed his determination to support the scheme—one which, he said, when finished, would be instrumental in soon giving to the upper part of the City a large and healthy population.

Messrs. DUNNING, LEWIS, KNAPP and JACKSON having spoken, the latter gentleman remarking that Mr. LAW would make his part all right, the meeting shortly afterward adjourned.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2088, 2092, 2096, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2133. *Part II.*—Nos. 2764, 2766, 2768, 2770, 2772, 2790, 2792, 2800, 2802, 2804, 2806, 2810, 2812, 2814, 2816, 2820, 2822, 2824, 2826, 2828. *Part III.*—Nos. 2366, 1407, 611, 712¼, 347, 216, 624, 1066, 1177, 1185, 1246, 1116, 882, 1161, 161, 718¾, 690¾, 2404, 1542, 2522.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Issues of law and fact.—Nos. 252, 186, 240, 128.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1727, 1745, 1899, 1919, 2025, 1941, 1969, 2003, 2017, 2195, 2267, 2021, 2125, 2119, 2127. *Part II.*—Nos. 1152, 1514, 1724, 1158, 2122, 1974, 1716, 2054, 925, 2194, 2196, 2198, 2200, 2202, 2204.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

Troubles in Indiana.

A UNION MEETING BROKEN UP—LOSS OF LIFE, ETC.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sunday, April 19.

A Union meeting in Brown County, Ind., was broken up, yesterday, by a party of Knights of the Golden Circle, under the leadership of Lewis PASSWATER, ex-member of the Legislature. Pistols and a small howitzer were brought, armed with rifles and revolvers, and threatened to shoot two soldiers, (there for arresting soldiers.) Sergeant DARNES took PASSWATER's gun from him, when the latter drew a pistol and shot DARNES dead. PASSWATER, in turn, was shot and wounded severely by Capt. CUMMINS, who was addressing the meeting. SPRAGUE also fired at the other Sergeant, but missed him. SPRAGUE has been arrested and brought here. Sufficient force has been sent by the military authorities to arrest all the parties concerned.

Another difficulty occurred at Danville, Ind., yesterday, between a party of the K. G. C.'s and Union men, in which five persons were wounded—one mortally.

The General Commanding has issued orders, declaring the K. G. C.'s to be public enemies, and to be dealt with as such. He also cautions people against the use of "Butternut" and "Copperhead" badges.

DENOVE, the deserter, who killed an officer while attempting his arrest, will be tried by court-martial this week.

"A Lost Army."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is fortunate for the cause of truth and fairness, and, it is hoped, for your own purposes also, that your queries, now and then, reach those who are able and willing to suggest where the answers should be sought. Although a constant reader of the TIMES, I get my paper from a news-agent who is wanting in the enterprise necessary to secure for his customers your Sunday issues; and I did not, therefore, see that of the 5th inst. till to-day. In that paper, and under the head "*A Lost Army*," you propose the question:

"Does any one in New-York, Washington or Arkansas, know what has become of a very considerable Union army, which operated with such brilliancy in Western Arkansas, in the closing months of the last year?"

Notwithstanding the peculiar partisan hue that disfigures the remarks which follow this query, I assume that you are really in quest of information, and have no other purpose than to obtain it—and, therefore, advise an application to the officer who succeeded Gen. (or, as you style him, "*a gentleman of the name of*") SCHOFIELD in the command of the Department of Missouri. He alone can reveal the motives which have caused the quiet, and for so long a time, of the "Army of the Frontier," Gen. SCHOFIELD, its immediate Commander, has, during this time, been subordinate to his orders, and moved or not according as he gave the word and furnished the means.

As you seem to know but little of Gen. SCHOFIELD, at which I am greatly surprised, in view of your known interest in the current events of the day, permit me to add, that while he was charged with the military interest of the Department of Missouri, the country was at no loss to know the whereabouts of its army. It made its own reports to the public, and the result of its labors are the present peace and quiet of that once distracted State. Gen. SCHOFIELD turned over Missouri to his successor in a condition as loyal as the State of New-York; and why he did not do as much for Arkansas, is satisfactorily shown in the report to the General-in-Chief of his operations before he was paralyzed by sickness, from overwork and excessive exposure in the field. The "Army of the Frontier," which he had organized and made efficient by his military skill, and from which he was separated by the hand of disease, passed to the control of one of his subordinates who made successful use of it under circumstances that rendered failure almost impossible, and Gen. SCHOFIELD's friends in Missouri and elsewhere, have seen with regret the efforts of the TIMES to elevate this subordinate to the character of a great Commander, at the expense of him who was the source of his success.

It is not easy to believe that this person, now a great favorite with the TIMES, has either participated in these efforts or moved his friend and official superior to do so; and the wrong which has been attempted and possibly done, must, in the absence of worse motives, be attributed to the well-meant though misguided zeal of intemperate friendship.

Gen. SCHOFIELD is no politician. He is a soldier by education, habit and feeling. His only aspiration has been to contribute all that he may to the breaking down of the Confederate military strength, believing that to be the main obstacle to an immediate restoration of the supremacy of the Constitution and laws over the rebel States. He has no resentments except for those who are in arms against his country's life, and seeks to disparage none laboring in the same cause with himself, that party and personal thrift may follow. He asks for no place too large for his professional dimensions, is content with the War Department's estimate of his labors, and desires to be let alone by those who scribble into high places, men that recognize at the public cost the claims of partisan services.

"The 'go-it-blind' party support of Generals, with sole reference to party ends, is immeasurably the most wicked and the most dangerous attitude partizanship can possibly take. Every patriotic man of every party is bound to condemn it. Nothing can be clearer than that the rebels will never be subdued without first-rate generalship on our side. They have it; and we, too, must have it, or fall disastrously. With the high qualities which combine to make up superior generalship, political opinions have nothing to do—not a particle more than they have to do with superiority as a lawyer, or a merchant, or a mechanic. It is puerile even to make them an object of inquiry. To treat them as a matter of paramount concern—to take them as the sole criterion of a General's fitness or unfitness for his place—is stark madness."

The editor of the TIMES will be at no loss to know the source of this admirable quotation. It is peculiarly applicable to the case in hand.

PUBLIC WEAL.

(Advertisement.)

An "Ugly Face" may be greatly improved by right living, and by cultivating a proper spirit. Or a handsome face may be spoiled by wrong living, and indulging a bad temper. For instruction in physiognomy, phrenology, physiology and psychology, see the *Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated*, now ready, at $1 a year, or 10 cents a number, up to July, after which it will be $1 50 a year, or 15 cents a number. Newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

LEWIS' GYMNASTICS IN BROOKLYN.—MRS. ELMSWOOD, a graduate of Dr. DIO LEWIS' Normal Institute, Boston, is teaching classes of ladies, gentlemen and children, in the rooms of the Capitoline Association, corner of Fulton-avenue and Jay-street, Brooklyn. Classes meet on Monday and Thursday afternoons and evenings.

(Advertisement.)

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment. For wounds, sores, bowel complaints and fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. Only 25 cents. 216

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HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

PHYSIOGNOMY.—A private class of gentlemen and ladies meet every Wednesday and Saturday evenings, for practical instruction in this interesting study, at the rooms of Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

By U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C.—Major Gen. W. Cobb, 2d New-York Cavalry; Capt. C. M. Hazleton and lady, Mrs. Capt. Frank G. Chapman, Capt. Wm. Johnson, Capt. J. M. Peck, Lieut. Haynaker; L. Bisson, Thomas Field, D. B. Onderdonk, G. Sutton, Capt. J. T. Prentice, R. S. Hubbard, W. D. Brunson, D. J. Thomas and 99 in the steerage.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 13	Sun sets	6 44
Moon sets	9 34		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 30	Gov. Island	10 00
Hell Gate	11 21		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, April 19.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., April 16, and Fortress Monroe April 18, with passengers and mails to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Sidney, Sunday, Port Royal, S. C., 9 ds., and from Hilton Head 14 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster, 16th inst., Cape May Lightand bearing E. N. E. 10 miles, passed the entry of other Schooner, of New-York.

Brig Ann, Hall, Boston, 2d inst., for Washington, D.C., 10 hours out, off Cape Henlopen, passed the mouth of Schooner Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with coal, to E. Bryant.

Schooner Kingfisher, Williams, Providence, with coal, to E. Bryant.

Schooner Dudley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with coal, to J. & N. Bryant.

Schooner Allie, Sickerson, Philadelphia, with coal, to Jacob Reed.

Ship Francis B. Cutting, Hawes, Liverpool March 4, 8th inst., lat. 40 20, lon. 69 10, spoke Bark E. G. Wright, from Baltimore for St. John, P. R., had lost mainmast, mainboom, and one man had fall from mast and broken both legs.

Bark J. W. Andrews, (of Boston,) Hardy, Havvitas April 3, with sugar to master. April 6, in the Bahama Channel, was boarded by B. S. Sigsbee, gunboat Signal, who reported, on 4th inst. was fired into by the U. S. Steamer Connecticut, who took the Signal to be the Alabama. The Captain of the S. went on board the C., when the affair was satisfactorily adjusted.

Bark Zutphenbiel, (Prus.,) Dinen, Cardiff 60 ds., with coal, to Funck, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Maria G. E., (Br., of St. Johns, N. B.,) Webber, St. Jago de Cuba March 28, with sugar to Swift, Son & Co.

Brig Wales Lilly, Gilkes, Rio Grande, Brazil, Feb. 16, with hides to Joel Frye & Co.

Brig Constitution, (of Boston,) Tracy, Philadelphia 4 ds., with oil to Joel Frye & Co.

Schr. Clifton, (Br., of Mattland, N. S.,) Sheehan, Cienfuegos March 31, with sugar to J. Whitney & Co. Has strong N. and N. W. gales during passage; split foresail, March 26, near Br. brig Gwiney, from Cienfuegos for St. John, N. B., ashore on a reef to the eastward of the isle of Pines. Crew; succeeded to have recently gone on. 16th inst., had a heavy gale from E. to S. E., saw a great quantity of wreck and passed through it.

Schr. (aka Walker, (of New-Haven,) Bennell, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with lron to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. Hannibal, Wentworth, Newburgh, with lumber for Portsmouth, N. H.

Schr. Dorcetta Kahn, Miner, Portland, Conn., 2 ds., with stone.

BELOW—Frem. bark Fanell Mat. (4th of May,) Lushfield, Liverpool Feb. 11.

SAILED—Steamship George Peabody, for Key West and New-Orleans.

WIND—Sunset, S. and light.

By Telegraph.

NEWPORT, April 19—Arr. schrs. D. H. Baldwin, Rockland, for Alexandria; Gem Pilot, Crockett, from do. for Bridgeport; Billow, Kenny, and Aliber, Glover, do. for New-York; Hardscrabble, Grocery, and Kacie, Hall, for do.; Star, Simmons, Glouster for do.; Tow-Cock; Gen. Putnam, Young, Portsmouth, for do.; Wm. Arthur, Haskell, Portland, for do.; Nancy Mills, Blanchard, Bath, for do.; also, schrs. St. Croix, Mary Brower and Alexander Nelson, Rockland, for New-York; Mary Elizabeth, Conover, for do.; Oriental and T. B. Hammond, Steelton, for do.; Minerva, Nickerson, for do.; Evelina, Ryder, for do.; Giraffe, Calder, for do.; Annie Edith, Millbridge, for do.

Spoken, Etc.

Hampden Bell—schr., Sound to Cienfuegos, April 12, lat. 37 55, lon. 73 20.

Samuel Welch—brig, from Philadelphia for Key West, April 14, lat. 37 40, lon. 73 50.

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ZYLOBALSAMUM;

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Restoring it soft, silky and glossy, and dressing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

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It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED at COMMISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.

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MAY, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

Beware of counterfeits.

RUBIA MILLS,

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Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.

PRICES RANGE FROM 7 TO 30 CENTS.

All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 102 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

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TEAS—From 60 cents per pound and upward.
COFFEE—From 15 to 40 cents per pound.
FLOUR—(Warranted,) $8 50 to $9 per barrel, (also lower grades $7 per barrel.)
HAMS—Choice City sugar-cured, 10 cents per pound; Shoulders, 7 cents per pound.
MOLASSES—65 cents per gallon and upward.
SYRUPS—50 cents per gallon and upward.
SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York; all grades, from 10½ cents per pound upward.

EVERYBODY SHOULD CALL AND GET BARGAINS, WHICH WILL BE OFFERED FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS, TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW STOCK.

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FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

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Will be dispatched

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

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FIRST CABIN, from.....$80 to $150

Each berth, according to size, elegance and convenience of the room. Rooms—all having the same river view as the Saloon, and in regard to berths and other conveniences, the rooms of apartments for families may be compared to a good steamer.

EXCURSION TICKETS, out and home, in the First Cabin only, a fare and a-half.

Servants, children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

SECOND CABIN—State Room berths, meals furnished and good attendance.....$60

THIRD CABIN—Intermediate State Rooms, furnished with mattrasses, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food.....$40

STEERAGE, with superior accommodations.....$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of baggage. An experienced surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 20 Broadway.

For freight, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

AFRICA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 22.
ARABIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 29.
PERSIA, Jones, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 6.
EUROPA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 13.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
CANADA, Moore, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$100 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

To sail on TUESDAY, APRIL 28, at 12 o'clock, M., The A No. 1 British steamship MELITA, 1,400 tons, Capt. GEORGE CORSER, will be dispatched as above. From Pier No. 14, foot of Cedar-st., N. R.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75, Steerage.....$30.

Payable in United States Currency.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on day of sailing.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 20 Broadway.

For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

E. C. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship AMERICA OF ILLINOIS Will leave for GREYTOWN, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, at NOON, On SATURDAY, April 25, 1863. For freight or passage, apply to E. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The National Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. Burgess, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, April 18.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $61 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel for their freight line to San Juan del Norte (Greytown) with dispatch.

The schooner SENATOR, now loading at pier No. 36, North River, will sail on SATURDAY, April 18.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 22 Broadway.

Letters for Greytown will be received until Saturday noon. JOHN E. BODY, V. P.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 25TH APRIL. SATURDAY, 23D MAY.

Passage money to Havana, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $35.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freights received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TO NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and fast-sailing United States Mail Steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. R. Crowell, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, foot Rector-st., for New-Orleans, On SATURDAY, April 25, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.

For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 80 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COVE HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....April 25
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....May 2
GLASGOW.....Saturday.....May 9

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$80, Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....$85 Steer